"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds becoming northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market inactive.

Cash wheat, No. 2 Red, $1.23¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

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The recruiting stations about the city presented an animated scene yesterday. They were besieged all day by would-be volunteers anxious to be sent to the front. The required complement was secured at many places, and the work of physical examination will not begin.

The work of placing submarine mines in the lower bay is proceeding rapidly. Can and nun buoys are being placed in position to mark the channel passage, and a harbor patrol has been established. The traffic of Summer excursion boats may be prohibited.

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Work upon the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis and Harvard was completed yesterday, and they dropped down the bay to await orders. They may sail to-day.

The Massachusetts Naval Militia still refuses to enlist as individuals, and say unless their organization is preserved intact, they will not serve in the navy. Capt. Weeks was summoned to Washington in reference to the matter. The Massachusetts men are upheld in their stand by the local militiamen.

Page 5.

Owing to the advance in the price of flour, many bakeries will reduce the size of their loaves.

President McKinley nominated William R. Day of Ohio for Secretary of State, to succeed John Sherman. The Senate confirmed the nomination. John B. Moore of New York was nominated for Assistant Secretary.

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Two Great Danes owned by Dr. Nafis of Brooklyn fought, and one was shot while he was choking the other to death.

A fire started yesterday in the Nile Tobacco Company's office, at 25 and 27 South William Street, did $28,000 worth of damage.

Gen. Booth made his farewell address to a large audience at the Metropolitan Opera House and committed the American Salvation Army to the care of Commander and Mrs. Booth Tucker. Gen. Tracy presided at the meeting.

Miss Sara Frances Hall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards Hall, was married to Dr. Alonzo Eugene Austin, Jr., in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night. The Rev. Dr. John Hall officiated, assisted by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Alonzo E. Austin. The Chinese Consul and his suite attended.

Page 10.

Michael III., one of Charles F. Dwyer's colts, dropped dead at the Aqueduct track. His owner had refused $20,000 for him.

Page 12.

May wheat opened 5¼ cents higher in Chicago, at $1.25, and closed at $1.23. July went 3½ cents higher and closed at 93⅝@93¼ cents, an advance of ⅞@1 cent.

The sixteen-year-old wife of a circus clown committed suicide by drinking poison in her husband's presence because he refused to allow her to accompany him on a trip with the circus.

Argument to dismiss the indictments against Police Commissioner Philips and Theodore B. Willis was continued before Justice Van Wyck. Gen. Tracy characterized Mr. Marean's position as untenable.

The Ward liner Saratoga, the last American ship to leave Havana, arrived, bringing many refugees. She had carried a cargo of supplies, presumably for the Spanish Army, and was apparently regarded with favor by the Spaniards until the American fleet arrived in sight. Her officers believe she would have been captured had she not left just before the fleet hove in view.

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A MESSENGER TO GARCIA.

First Lieut. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, Lands in Cuba to Visit the Insurgent General.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 26.—First Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan of the Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army, under orders from the War Department, was landed on the Cuban coast somewhere west of Santiago, probably before dawn on Monday. His guides were Cubans, and an open sailboat was used in making the trip from here. The guides have not returned.

Lieut. Rowan is on his way to the camp of Gen. Calixto Garcia. He will represent the War Department in arranging for the co-operation of the insurgents in the invasion of Eastern Cuba by the forces of the United States. The time and place of invasion will be controlled by events and the character of Lieut. Rowan's dispatches.

Lieut. Rowan was detailed from the Bureau of Information for this service, which involves danger, because in his civilian dress he is liable to be treated as a spy. He speaks Spanish and knows Cuba, having written a book on the subject. Moreover, he is an expert mapmaker.

Lieut. Rowan left Washington under instant orders on April 9. He was directed to wait here, prepared to go to Puerto Rico or Cuba. As he went to Eastern Cuba, it is inferred that a blow will be struck there before one is struck at Puerto Rico. With him he took an official Spanish section map of Eastern Cuba, with emendations made by the War Department hydrographers.

The expectation is that Gen. Garcia will dispose his forces to cover a landing of United States troops. A courier with Lieut. Rowan's first dispatches to the War Department probably will leave Gen. Garcia's camp next week.

A MESSAGE SENT TO GOMEZ.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The fleet stationed on the coast of Cuba is accomplishing with marvelous success one part of its mission. It has succeeded, by a daring feat on the part of Lieut. Fremont, in dispatching a messenger with communications to Gomez, the commander of the forces of the Republic of Cuba. It is hoped that by this message from the United States the revolutionary leader will be informed sufficiently of the contemplated movements of the United States forces to enable him to effect a junction with them, and have his Lieutenants do likewise at an early day. This would very greatly simplify and advance the operations of the troops in Cuba.

The messenger will also inform Gomez, in all probability, that this country will aid in the arming and equipping of the Cuban forces. It is hardly too much to expect the Cubans to do most of the fighting when it is for their country and their interest that the United States is sending its fleets and armies to the island, and it is undoubtedly the purpose of the Government to aid the Cubans to the extent of furnishing them good arms and ammunition, so that the revolutionary forces can do their full share in the struggle.

STEAMER ELUDES HER PURSUERS.

LONDON, April 27.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Kingston, Jamaica, the Spanish steamship Telesfora, from Galveston for Liverpool and Manchester with a cargo of cotton, took refuge there yesterday, (Tuesday,) having been pursued and fired upon by an American warship.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 26.—The Spanish merchantman Telesfora, Capt. Harminage, bound from Galveston to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton and grain, put in here to-day, fearing capture. Capt. Harminage has cabled her owners, Larrinaga & Co., of Liverpool, asking instructions.

[illegible] of South Shore trains Long Island [illegible] this year, not Babylon.—Adv.

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP

At Least Six Men Killed and Four Injured by an Explosion Near Santa Cruz, Cal.

SPANISH TREACHERY CHARGED

The Plant Sent a Trainload of Smokeless Powder East Recently, and the Government Work Is Not Interrupted.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 26.—Three explosions about 5:15 this afternoon at the California Powder Works caused a greater loss of life than any of the previous accidents in the history of these works. The wildest rumors are prevalent regarding the number of killed and injured, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained before morning. It is known that seven were killed and four seriously injured, as follows:

Killed—Edward Killderan, brick mason; J. Miller, foreman of one of the mills; C. A. Cole, carpenter of the works; E. Jennings; two boys named Marshall.

Injured—J. Nelson, William Burg, J. Hannah, H. Hunsen.

The first heavy shock from the explosion was felt for many miles around, and was separately followed by two lighter shocks. The smoke from the works arose in such dense volumes that it will be impossible for a time to perceive the extent of the damage that had been caused by the explosion. It was said that the fire was spreading and the main magazine was in imminent danger. The bugle call was accordingly sounded for members of the California Naval Reserve, who responded promptly, hurrying to the mills and assisting the corps of fire fighters already on the grounds.

As nearly as can be learned the primary cause of the disaster was the explosion of the cotton plant. The igniting of this plant caused the fire to spread to the adjoining brush and small building, and was then communicated to the powder mill flat, where are located the houses of the employes of the works. The employes and Naval Reserve boys worked heroically to prevent the fire from spreading to the smokeless powder plant.

The scarcity of water in the creek retarded the work of the volunteer fire brigade. Shovels and other tools were used instead of water in fighting the flames.

Possibly Due to Treachery.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known, but one of the wounded men expressed it as his belief that the works were set on fire. A suspicious character was seen lurking around the mills this afternoon. A belief is prevalent that he is an emissary of Spain, or a zealous Spaniard, a number of whom are residents of this section.

Little doubt is entertained among the officials of the works, however, that the explosion was due to an accident. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to prevent treachery, and few entertain the opinion that the accident was the work of a Spanish spy, as was at first suggested. It is not thought the explosion will interfere with the manufacture of smokeless powder for the Government. The fire is now under control and immediate danger is passed. None of the plants for making powder for the fulfillment of Government contracts are injured. In addition to the guncotton plant, most of the cottages occupied by the employes were burned, this comprising the property loss, a financial estimate of which cannot be made to-night.

The Santa Cruz Powder Works are the largest in this country next to the big Dupont factories, and the largest by far for the manufacture of the brown prismatic powder for coast defense guns and the smokeless for the guns on the warships. Since the war scare began such heavy orders have been received from the Government for both their powders that the works have been more than crowded. The works were established in 1861 on the present site, about two miles to the north of Santa Cruz, on the line of the Southern Pacific Coast Railroad. They comprise twenty-one powder mills, three shops, six magazines and stores, and thirty-five other buildings, situated upon the banks of the San Lorenzo, and stretching along the river for a mile.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—After the explosion at Santa Cruz to-day precautions were immediately taken to guard the powder works at Point Pinola, across the bay from San Francisco. All the employes were made Deputy Marshals, and at the instance of Lieut. Babbitt, the Government representative here, purchasing powder, a force of outside Deputy Marshals was organized to constantly patrol the works. This patrol is to be maintained day and night. No one not an employe is allowed to go within 200 yards of the buildings.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the War Department it was said that no official advices on the subject of the explosion at the Santa Cruz Powder Works had been received. The mill had been running night and day on Government orders, and the destruction of the works, it is said, would materially reduce the output of powder for a short time, but would not stop it, nor seriously cripple the Government.

Owing to the fact that there had been a shipment of fifty tons of powder to the East from these works only last week, the officials said it was unlikely that any large stock of powder had been destroyed.

Spanish Element Suspected.

One officer remarked that it had been known for some time past that considerable disaffection existed among the considerable Spanish element settled in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz, and this had been a subject of comment at the department, but he would not undertake to say whether or not there was any connection between this and the explosion.

The works of the California Powder Company are located about five miles back in the mountains from the City of Santa Cruz, on the Bay of Monterey, 100 miles south of San Francisco. The works consist of a score of small buildings, which are located along the banks of the principal stream and the two cañons leading into it.

None of the ordance officers of the War and Navy Departments who could be reached to-night, were able to give definite information as to the Government's sources of supply of smokeless powder other than the factory at Santa Cruz, which is reported to have been blown up.

The last report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department stated that the manufacture of a satisfactory smokeless powder had been established at the Indian Head proving ground, and that the powder was regularly being supplied for all guns up to and including the six-inch calibres.

The same report shows that smokeless powder manufacture has been conducted on an experimental scale at the Newport Torpedo Station, and that smokeless powder for both large and small arms is being made by E. I. Dupont, De Nemours & Co., at Wilmington, Del., by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. The Dupont Company are the largest commercial manufacturers of smokeless powder for the Government.

SPANISH OFFICER CAPTURED.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 26—11 P. M.—The torpedo boat Porter has arrived from off the Cuban coast and reports that the position of the blockade continues unchanged. There has been no firing on either side.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati to-day captured Lieut. Pedro Fernandez of the Spanish Army, who was returning to his family on a small sloop. Lieut. Fernandez is detained on the flagship.

What The London Daily News Hears.

LONDON, April 27.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily News says:

"President McKinley thinks Cuba can be reduced by hunger, when the powers will intervene to compel Spain to recognize the loss of the island and to abandon the war.

"There is a growing impression that there will be no real fighting, especially since the Spanish fleet seems disposed to remain on the European side of the Atlantic."

PRESIDENT AND THE PRIZES.

His Proclamation Not Retroactive—Mr. McKinley Not Pleased with the Capture of Merchantmen.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The effect of the President's proclamation defining the attitude of this country toward Spanish merchant ships on the captures already made by Admiral Sampson's fleet has been the subject of much speculation here.

The proclamation does not make any specific reference to the ships taken prior to its promulgation. In some quarters it has been assumed that it was intended to be operative from the day the war began, which is officially set down as April 21. Under this interpretation the vessels taken in Cuban waters up to date would be exempt from capture, and would have to be returned to their owners, with consequent loss of prize money to their captors. This, however, is not the view taken by the Administration. The entire matter was gone over at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the conclusion reached was that the prize courts should be left to determine the disposition of the Buena Ventura and the other Spanish vessels captured by the fleet off Havana. An official of the Administration, whose name would add some weight to his words, could it be used, said to-night:

"The President's proclamation became operative immediately, but it is not retroactive, and it cannot be construed to apply to what has already been done. The captures made before the proclamation must be judged according to the general principles of international law, which do not preclude such captures. Each case will go before the prize court, which, in our system is the United States Court, and be adjudicated upon its merits according to the well defined rules and regulations of the laws of nations. Of course the court might so interpret the law as to release all of the ships seized between April 21 and 26, but it could not hold that the proclamation of the President issued to-day covered that period."

The information comes from thoroughly trustworthy sources that the President and his Cabinet have viewed the prize-taking performances of the fleet off Havana with anything but enthusiasm. The President is understood to be inclined to view these as unworthy the dignity of American war ships, and to regret them as tending to put this country in a bad light before the world. The suggestion has been made that, regarding the seizure of these ships in the light of misfortunes as he does, the President might take upon himself to order their release. He has the power to do this before the cases are adjudicated in the prize court, and there is no doubt that he would exercise it were it not that such action might be taken by the officers of the fleet as a rebuke to their zeal, the good intentions of which are not doubted.

RECALL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. A. T. Mahan as Special Adviser—Admiral Erben Succeeds Late Commander Elmer.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Under the pressure of the occasion, the Navy Department is calling back into service all the retired officers who are still able to do duty. Every day a long list of the officers is published, each one being assigned to such duty as he is best fitted to perform.

Admiral Walker has been for some time discharging certain duties in connection with the Navy Department, principally as special adviser to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Naval Strategy Board. This latter duty he has now resigned to give place to Admiral Sicard, who will, in turn, yield to Capt. A. T. Mahan, who has been ordered from Europe for this special duty.

Capt. Mahan's recall to active life is considered of great importance. It brings back into the service of the navy the highest living authority on naval strategy. He will be placed in a position where his great knowledge and tactical skill will be available to the President and to the Navy Department.

Admiral Erben has also been ordered back into temporary service. He succeeds the late Commander Elmer, who died in Brooklyn this evening, as commander of the mosquito fleet. The appointment of Admiral Erben took place before the news of the commander's death reached Washington. Commander Elmer had been only recently removed owing to ill-health.

Capt. Theodore F. Kane has been restored to the active list and appointed Superintendent of the Coast Signal Service from Maine to Texas.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, who was retired in June of last year, has been ordered to the Secretary's office to take charge of the office of Naval Intelligence, in place of Commander Clover, who will report for duty to command the Bancroft in a few days.

Besides these more prominent officers, a score of Commanders, Lieutenant Commanders, Lieutenants, &c., have been recalled from retirement and assigned to active duty. Many of them have been called to the office of the Secretary to replace men who have been ordered to the fleets.

The navy operates under a different law from the army in the matter of retiring its officers. In the army, men who have been retired cannot be called back into service. In the navy, however, all officers on the retired list who are capable of rendering service can be recalled by the Secretary in time of war. In the present occasion, where naval skill is more needed than in any war in which the country has been engaged, the Secretary feels that it is his duty to call to the service of the Government the best men and the best minds that can be obtained. It was with this view that Admiral Sicard was asked to forego his rest on sick leave and act as special adviser, and such men as Admiral Walker and Capt. Mahan have been recalled into the service which they have adorned.

FOR TWO COWBOY REGIMENTS.

Judge J. L. Torrey May Be Colonel of the Second—Mr. Roosevelt Still in Office.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Capt. Leonard Wood, recently attending physician at the White House, and soon to be Colonel of one of the two regiments of mounted infantry to be raised in the West among the cowboys, was at the War Department to-day in company with Judge Jay L. Torrey of Wyoming, the lawyer, who has given his name to the Bankruptcy bill that has been before Congress for several years. Mr. Torrey will undoubtedly be the Colonel of the second regiment, and says he has about enough men ready now to fill a regiment.

Capt. Wood expected to go to Arizona and New Mexico to-night and to make arrangements for enlisting the men to be under his command. Mr. Torrey says he can have the 1,200 men he hopes to command here in a few days, and prepared to go anywhere in this country or elsewhere, when the command is given. Mr. Torrey, although a lawyer, is also a frontiersman of Wyoming, spending each Summer on his ranch and his Winters with Congress trying to have enacted a national bankruptcy law. Capt. Wood has been assured that the men who want to serve with him and Mr. Roosevelt will outnumber the quota to be allowed to a regiment.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has not yet left the Navy Department, but he will be ready to go as soon as his successor is appointed. Mr. Howell, his private secretary, resigned to-day, and will move over to the headquarters of the Strategy Board. That movement was interpreted to mean that Mr. Roosevelt would go very soon, for Mr. Howell has had charge of the private correspondence of the Assistant Secretary, and has resumed that work to take a similar position with the Strategy Board. His surrender of the first place is accepted as an indication that he expects to see Mr. Roosevelt leave the department very soon.

Quickest to Tampa and Key West.
The Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, in connection with Pennsylvania R. R. Double daily service. Through Pullman cars to Port Tampa. Tri-weekly sailings Port Tampa to Key West. Apply 229 and 261 Broadway.—Adv.

THE PARIS PROBABLY SAFE.

The Majestic, on Reaching Queenstown, Reports Passing an American Liner in Mid-Ocean.

QUEENSTOWN, April 27—1 A. M.—The White Star steamer Majestic, which has arrived here from New York en route to Liverpool, reports that at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, in latitude 48:52 and longitude 29:06, she passed an American liner, presumably the Paris. She saw no Spanish warship during the voyage.

The Majestic's passengers were most eager to learn the news as to the situation between Spain and the United States, and raised hearty cheers for America on learning that war had been proclaimed.

LONDON, April 27.—Lloyds Underwriters now consider the risk of the capture of the American liner Paris a very slight one.

The officers of the Majestic could hardly have made a mistake. There is no other vessel on the ocean to-day that looks like the Paris. The vessel was, according to the report, "an American Liner, presumably the Paris." The Paris has three funnels and a clipper bow, that must have been made out, even at the early morning hour at which she was seen.

No colors would be displayed at that hour, and therefore her nationality would not have been formally proclaimed. That she was an American Liner was determined either by a night signal, showing the line to which she belonged, or by her conformation and funnels, indicating that she was one of the two sister boats, the New York and the Paris. The New York is here, and the only other vessel that resembles them is the City of Rome, which is laid up now at Greenock, Scotland.

The Hamburg-American express steamers have three funnels, as have the two American boats, but they have straight bows. It may have been light enough to distinguish the funnel marks and color. The American liners and Red Star liners have black funnels, with a single band of white near the top. If this could have been distinguished the identification was complete. Three black funnels, white banded, and a clipper bow would mean the Paris, since the New York is here, and no other vessel of that description exists. The data as to these points unfortunately were not reported by Capt. Parsell of the Majestic, but a seaman of his experience could hardly make a mistake in this matter.

The position of the vessel believed to be the Paris is 960 miles from Scilly, or about half way between that point and the Newfoundland Banks. By this time she has reached the banks. From Southampton, whence the Paris sailed on Friday, the distance to the point indicated by the Majestic, is 1,174 miles, or about the distance the Paris would have traveled from the time of sailing to the time the Majestic passed the vessel. There is no reason to doubt that it was the Paris and that she will arrive safe and sound on Friday.

THE SHENANDOAH SPOKEN.

Reinsured at 10 Per Cent. Against the Danger of Capture.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The British bark Carradale, Capt. Smith, from Portland, Oregon, Nov. 27, for Queenstown, on arriving here to-day, reports that she spoke, on April 14, in latitude 35 degrees north and longitude 39 degrees west, southwest of the Azore Islands, the American four-masted ship Shenandoah, Capt. Murphy, which left San Francisco on Jan. 5 for Liverpool, and which was reported to have been captured by the Spaniards.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The ship Shenandoah was reinsured to-day, 10 per cent. being paid to cover the liability to capture.

FIVE VESSELS ALMOST READY.

Three Torpedo Boats, a Gunboat, and a Submarine Boat Almost Completed—The Holland Boat.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Bureau of Construction and Repair reports great progress is being made on vessels of war under construction. Before this month is ended the navy will probably be increased by the addition of two torpedo boats, while it is probable that at least one more torpedo boat, a gunboat, and a submarine boat will be finished for the Government in May and sent to sea. In five weeks, therefore, it is almost certain that the navy will be increased by at least five vessels now building for this Government in our own shipyards. In the same time a large number of vessels will be added to the auxiliary and mosquito flotillas.

The first boats that will be completed are the Mackenzie and the McKea, the former being built by the Charles Hillman Company and the latter by the Columbian Iron Works. They are small torpedo boats, to have a speed of 20 knots an hour, and are of the type of which Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, wanted Congress to authorize the construction of 100, for the purpose of coast defense. Both of these boats may be ready this week, but will certainly be finished early next week.

The Rowan, a larger torpedo boat, to have a speed of 26 knots, now building on the Pacific Coast by Moran Brothers, will be ready inside of three weeks. It is probable that she will be retained on the Pacific coast. The gunboat Princeton, which should have been completed a year ago, is now expected by the last of May. For the last month her builders, Dialogue & Son, have been subject to a fine of $100 a day for failing to comply with their contract. It is likely that they will have to pay at least $6,000 in forfeit money before they complete the boat. The Navy Department is very much disgusted at the way in which this boat has been delayed. The Princeton will be a good coast defense, and not very serviceable for much else. It will have a speed of 12 knots an hour, which is far less than is now demanded of all vessels in the navies of the world.

The other vessel nearing completion is the submarine boat Plunger. It may be ready in May. It is a small submarine craft, and will cost the navy $150,000. It is not considered at all comparable to what the Holland promises to be. This exhausts the list of boats that can be completed within a short time.

Probably, outside of these five, not another vessel will be turned out from our own shipyards within three months. A number will be refitted, and ocean liners and coastwise steamers will be converted into auxiliary cruisers, but no more vessels of war can be built within the next three months, unless the constructors show even more energy than they have exhibited under the impetus of war.

The department, by the way, is not altogether satisfied with the trial of the Holland boat the other day. The report sent by officials did not agree with the press reports of the experiment, and naval men do do not think that the litle submarine craft has yet been demonstrated a success. They agree that the promise of success is very bright, but do not think it has yet been reached. This is deplored, as the navy is very anxious to have the boat in service as soon as possible. Capt. Holland has offered to sell the vessel for $175,000.

This is not considered exorbitant, and, indeed, the department thinks the boat, if successful, will be beyond value, as it will revolutionize naval warfare. It would prove of inestimable service in the present war, and the department hopes it may yet prove equal to all the demands that would have to be met to make it a successful submarine boat. As soon as this is done, it will be bought with eagerness by the Government.

Our Navy complete. Every warship in our Navy pictured in this week's New York Ledger, 5 cents.—Adv.

PLANS FOR THE WAR

The President Confident that We Shall be Victorious Over the Spaniards.

CAMPAIGN MAPPED OUT WITH GREAT CARE.

First Important Move Will Be to Secure a Base of Supplies and Operations in Cuba.

Similar Base to be Established in the Philippines—Preparations for Meeting Spanish Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—President McKinley is confident that the war policy laid out, after frequent consultations with the Major General commanding the army, the naval officers of the Strategy Board, and Gen. Schofield, retired, who has been retained by the President as an adviser, will be carried to a successful conclusion. Some of the points of the plan already have been given in THE NEW YORK TIMES. With the added advice of Capt. Mahan, a recognized leader among naval strategists, it is believed that the navy first, and the army afterward, will render accounts of themselves that will add lustre to the arms of the United States.

Bases in Cuba and the Philippines.

The scurrying of warships after prizes and in search of Spanish war vessels is considered to be admirable exercise to develop a habit of activity and alertness in the navy, but the first important exploit will be the seizure of a Cuban base of supplies and operations, and about the time this is accomplished the authorities will expect to hear of the establishment of a similar base of operations at the Philippines.

The possibility of the appearance of a Spanish fleet upon the coast is not overlooked. Such disposition of the naval forces has been made, in the estimation of the President, that, without withdrawing any part of the blockading squadron from Cuban waters, those Spanish vessels which make their ways to the westward can be encountered and destroyed, or disabled when they are too far from any base of supplies or repairs to be made useful again.

Help Expected from Gomez.

There is absolute reticence on the part of the officers in charge of the campaign arrangements as to the amount of assistance expected from Gen. Gomez, but there is reason for believing that with the aid of such venturesome officers of the navy as Lieut. Fremont of the torpedo boat Porter, who carried a message ashore at Matanzas for Gomez, there will be brought about such co-operation with the insurgents as will enable the forces of the United States to effect the establishment of a base at Matanzas, if it be decided finally to adopt that base, with the contingent possibility of a retirement of the troops from that base if the climate or an epidemic of disease seems to demand that troops for a time be transferred to a more healthful locality. A great army is in sight, but it will take time to put it in fighting condition.

The Cowboys Will Be Ready Soon.

If necessary the commands of Col. Wood, now a Captain, and Jay L. Torrey, the well-known Bankruptcy bill promoter, who is not generally known as a frontiersman, can be employed at once, as soon as the men and their outfits, which will be provided quickly, can be transported. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who will be Lieutenant Colonel under Wood, will not permit any slight obstacle to stand in the way of the cowboy command's landing in Cuba almost as soon as the regulars of the United States are landed. This body of men, unlike any ever enlisted for service in the United States, will excite prodigous interest in the West, and it is evident that many rough riders who would be glad to join the two regiments will be disappointed.

Opinions as to the Spanish Campaign.

Until something is done by the Spanish Navy to show that it is not entitled to be regarded as worthy of the United States naval officers will be inclined to adhere to their first opinion, that the war has found the Spanish Navy entirely unprepared with any intelligent plan of operations. The indications thus far have led observers to believe that one impulse—that of safety—has determined the course of the vessels at the command of the Spanish Admiralty.

There are so many difficulties in the way of a dash in force, or even by single venturesome ships, to points on the United States coast that, while this is guarded against, it is not expected. The scouting by cruisers of Commodore Schley's fleet is said by the Navy Department to be precautionary merely, and the department hardly expects that either of those fast sailers, the Minneapolis and Columbia, will be called upon to announce to the Fort Monroe Squadron that the Spanish fleet is off shore and in a fighting attitude. If, however, word should be brought to any port along the coasts of the appearance of Spanish ships, the Fort Monroe fleet would be in motion instantly toward the foe, and the naval battle that the navy hopes for unquestionably would be not far off.

SHARP CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Troops to be Sent to the Island and Havana to be Invested—Naval Officers Impatient.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Navy Department is getting impatient over the enforced "peaceful" blockade of Havana and the other northern ports of Cuba. It was never expected by the department that the operations in Cuba would be peaceful in any sense, although it is well understood that, under the present circumstances, there can be nothing more than such an investment of these ports as is now being made. The only reason, therefore, that the naval officials have lost patience is because the blockade is lasting longer than they had calculated upon.

When the fleet of Admiral Sampson moved out of the Harbor of Key West it was expected by the navy that the army of the United States, or at least a good part of it, would at once proceed to effect a landing on the island, and move on Havana to operate in conjunction with the fleet. There now seems little likelihood of the troops landing in Cuba for a week, and there is not much probability of their being able to advance upon Havana for several weeks. In the meantime the fleet can scarcely do more than lie in front of the harbors, enforce the blockade, and keep ready for instant action when the time comes.

Every report that comes from the fleet that the guns of Morro Castle are firing upon the ships of the United States stings the naval officials like a lash. They appreciate the situation, however, and declare that for the present there is nothing to be done but to keep quiet and preserve the dignity of the navy.

To return the desultory shots from the forts would be, they say, beneath the decorum that befits the occasion and the purpose in hand. It would be like a schoolboys' quarrel and a harmless exchange of insults. Even if the fleet should respond to the guns of Morro and Matanzas and batter down the forts of the two cities, it would do no good. The army is not there to follow up the blow and reduce the cities to subjection. Besides, several of our vessels might receive slight damage that would send them to repair stations at the sacrifice of much valuable time. On the other hand, it would be useless and unjustifiable inhumanity to fire upon the cities until the time comes to strike a decisive blow. This will not be until the troops can be landed in Cuba in sufficient numbers to operate with energy against the Spanish armies. As soon as the troops can advance on Havana or Matanzas the fleets will show that they are not altogether on a peaceful mission, but will open fire in good earnest on the Spanish forts.

Naval Men Chafing Under Delay.

The officials are, notwithstanding these considerations, chafing under the enforced delay. They think that the army could have been got to Cuba before this. The postponement of all army movements in Cuba holds the fleets within the northern shores of the island practically inactive, save for the purpose of the blockade itself. It cannot be sent forward to intercept the Spanish fleet should the latter attempt to come over from the Cape Verde Islands, or should the vessels at Cadiz make a demonstration against our coast. The only vessels that could be sent on such an enterprise would by the Flying Squadron, which is, confessedly, not strong enough for this task. In the first place, it would have to weaken itself by sending out, as it has already done, several of its fastest vessels to act as scouts. In the second place, the Spaniards might dash upon the coast at one of a dozen points, eluding entirely the vigilance of the cruisers. In this event the Flying Squadron, diminished by the absence of its cruiser scouts and deprived also of the efficient services of these swift vessels, would be very much weaker than the Cape Verde fleet.

This Government does not intend to stand by idly and leave the Cubans to do all the fighting. That is not considered to be the President's policy, and the Navy and War Departments have an entirely different view of the affair. Both are anxious to take a hand in hostilities, and both regard it as unworthy of the history and standing of this country to wage a war of inaction and starvation against Spain, such a war as Spain has herself been waging in Cuba for three years. They also think it unworthy of the country to fight Spain through her insurrectionary colonists, while the fleets of the United States merely stand off the coast and shut off the Spaniards from supplies and reinforcements.

Dispatch Necessary to the Cubans.

Another consideration that has become prominent in the naval and army councils in the last few days is the condition of the Cubans. A long war would mean starvation to thousands. This is well understood by the President and the departments, and it is determined by the Administration that the war must be prosecuted as vigorously as possible.

The President's position on the subject may be inferred from a remark he made when an official suggested to him that war should be deferred until Autumn, on account of the unhealthfulness of the climate. "God made the climate," he replied, simply. The army official who had offered the suggestion inferred at once that the President meant to carry on the war vigorously and at once, no matter what the climate is.

The reports of Gen. Lee and the other Consuls have convinced the Government that it would be safer to invade Cuba now than to wait until Autumn. The island is said to be far more healthful now than it will be in September, October, or November. To delay war on account of the climate would mean delay until Winter. This is not thought of for a moment; and the army will soon hasten to Cuba, to join the fleet in a short and sharp attack on Havana, to be followed, of course, by the complete conquest of the island.

INVASION MAY BEGIN MONDAY.

Purport of a Message Sent by an Officer in Mobile to Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., April 26.—Parties living in Omaha to-day received a message from an officer of the Twenty-second Regiment, formerly stationed at Fort Crook, and recently ordered to Mobile, Ala., to the effect that preparations had already been completed to move eight regiments from that point on Monday next to effect a landing in Cuba.

Transports had been provided, and it was only necessary now to board the boats and set sail. The information comes from an entirely trustworthy source, and is believed to be true.

MINNEAPOLIS AND COLUMBIA.

Former Seen Off Mount Desert Island and the Latter Sailing East from Newport.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 26.—The steamer Mount Desert, which plies between Rockland and Bar Harbor, on arriving here this evening says that she sighted the cruiser Minneapolis at 3:30 this afternoon off Mount Desert Island, steaming to the eastward.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—The Columbia sailed at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Word was received here from Sachuset Beach that the cruiser was sighted just before noon several miles off the coast heading eastward.

It is believed generally by naval officers here that the Columbia and the Minneapolis are scouting for Spanish vessels. Carrier pigeons were taken aboard the Columbia before she sailed.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the Northwest and Rocky Mountain districts, and has risen on the North Atlantic Coast, in the lake regions and throughout the central valleys. The storm centre located Tuesday morning in the Lower Ohio Valley, has moved southeast to the coast of Georgia, and will probably pass off to sea. The weather is cloudy along the coast from Southern New England to South Carolina and generally clear throughout the interior. The temperature is rising rapidly in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Northwest. It has fallen in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. For to-day generally fair weather is indicated for the South and throughout the districts east of the Mississippi, preceded in the early part of the day by threatening weather on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, and possibly rain in the latter section. Partly cloudy weather will prevail in the Northwest, followed by showers and cooler weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	58	42	45
6 A. M.	58	41	45
9 A. M.	55	45	47
12 M.	58	46	54
4 P. M.	61	48	52
6 P. M.	64	47	51
9 P. M.	45	45	50
12 P. M.	45	45	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49
Weather Bureau	44¾
Corresponding date 1897	54⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years	52

The maximum temperature was 50 degrees at 2 P. M., the minimum was 41 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 60, and at 8 P. M. 45.

NATIONAL GUARD MUSTER

Officers and Men Called Upon to Settle the Question of Enlistment.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE ARMORIES

Bulk of the Members of Each Regiment Will Probably Volunteer—Artillerymen Told that They May Be Wanted at Home.

The following order, signed by Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, was received yesterday at the National Guard headquarters in the Stewart Building, and at once communicated to the commanders of the brigades in this city:

"As a demand has been made upon the State of New York by the President of the United States for volunteers, and as he has requested that the quota sent from this State be made up as far as possible from the National Guard, the Commander-in-Chief directs the commanding officer of the National Guard to have the commanding officers of each infantry organization in the State assemble at once their respective commands in uniform in their armories, and there, by an individual expression, freely and voluntarily given, learn how many officers and enlisted men of his organization desire to be mustered into the service of the United States for the term of two years unless sooner discharged, to serve where ordered by the proper authorities. The result of the above instructions to be telegraphed direct to General Headquarters, stating in the telegram the present enlisted strength of the organization and exactly how many men desire to volunteer."

In compliance with this order, every regiment in this city, with the exception of the Seventh, assembled in their respective armories, and amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm those who were willing to enlist in the service of the United States for two years attached their names to the muster rolls.

A most impressive scene was witnessed in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Shortly after 8 o'clock the members of the regiment, including a number of recently enlisted recruits and a large throng of visitors, began trooping into the armory. The older members were in fatigue uniform and the recruits came in civilians' dress or in such parts of a guardsman's uniform as they could hastily obtain. Some wore a cap, others a belt or a blouse.

It was about 9 o'clock before "assembly" was sounded. The companies formed in line at their respective stations, the roll called, and then the fife and drum corps played a march, while the colors were carried in. Cheers from the crowds in the galleries greeted the color-bearers, while the regiment presented arms. This ceremony over, the regiment was drawn up in battalion order, and Col. Greene read the order issued by the Adjutant General and transmitted to him through the Fifth Brigade headquarters.

Col. Greene's Address.

At the conclusion of the order he addressed the regiment as follows:

"You have all heard these orders and you fully understand their meaning. It now rests with you to act as you think best. Before coming to a decision I would, however, impress upon your minds the fact that there is absolutely no compulsion in the matter. You can enlist if you choose or you need not do so if you feel that you cannot. To those who have families dependent upon them I would say that they are perfectly free to refuse to enter the service, and they can do so without prejudice to themselves.

"Now, if I understand the sentiment of my men, I feel that in deciding they will bear in mind and be thoroughly conscious of the prestige of the regiment, its history, and its future. I feel also that they will realize their obligations to the United States, to their own State, and to their regiment."

He then informed the men that he was authorized to assure them that in the event of their enlistment they would be allowed to go as a body and under the command of their present officers. Before dismissing them he further informed them that they would find the muster rolls in the rooms of the Board of Officers, and that they would be required to sign them, officers as well as men, by companies in the order of seniority.

"Now," he continued, "by way of getting an expression of sentiment, while you are all here assembled, I want every man who intends to enlist to say 'Aye' and those who do not to say 'No,' and to the latter I will again repeat that they can do this without any prejudice to themselves or without endangering for one moment their standing in the ranks."

Col. Greene then called for the "Yeas." For a second all was still. The request had come much in the nature of a surprise. Then a voice was heard feebly shouting "Yea," and immediately a mighty roar that almost shook the armory rent the air. It came from the throats of over 750 lusty men, and found a hearty echo in the galleries. The crowd there was beside itself with enthusiasm. Handkerchiefs were waved, hats went up in the air, while cheer after cheer was hurled at the boys in blue, who stood there grim and silent, prepared to do their duty.

To the call for "No's" about twenty men responded, all, it was subsequently learned, men of families who were dependent upon them for their livelihood, and to whom the employers of the breadwinners would not grant an allowance in the event of the latter volunteering.

Definite figures of the number of men who had signed the muster rolls were not to be obtained last night, as it was long past midnight before the last man had affixed his signature.

At the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Members of the Seventh Regiment had received no notice to assemble in their armory yesterday, but nevertheless some 200 men were present. They found posted on the bulletin board the orders issued by the headquarters of the brigade, and immediately underneath, the following statement, signed by Col. Daniel Appleton:

"In compliance with the foregoing the officers and members of the regiment will assemble in their several company rooms on Wednesday, April 27, 1898, in fatigue uniform, and carefully and deliberately consider and decide upon the question submitted to them, and the commanding officers will report the result of these deliberations to me without delay.

"Assembly will be sounded at 8 P. M.

"I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the soldierly attitude of the members of our regiment, who, notwithstanding the extreme excitement attending the existing period, have to a man refrained from expressing their views. I have been ever mindful that had the President found it necessary to call upon the regiment for any duty at any place an immediate and united response would have resulted."

No reason was given for the delay in assembling the regiment. Col. Appleton was in consultation with his staff of officers and could not be seen. It was said, however, that a delay of one day had been considered necessary in order to assure the attendance of all the members.

The feeling of disappointment which was manifested by the members of the First and Second Batteries of Artillery the night previous because no call had been made upon this State for volunteers in that branch of the service was completely dissipated last night, when the reply of Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the United States Army to Gen. Howard Carroll was made public. It read:

"Telegram received. Theory upon which artillery of New York was left out, which is recognized as being among the best of any National Guard organization, is that it is within possibilities, even probabilities, of the near future that it will be very much needed at home. Do you see? For this reason it was thought well to keep the ar-

[illegible] of the State of New York was in [illegible] that they can it into service. That [illegible] take it out of the State at this time." The telegram was explained to the men who had assembled in the battery headquarters and relieved them considerably. Before they understood the reason for the [illegible] night they threatened to abandon their organizations and apply for enlistment elsewhere. Now they feel rather that a compliment has been paid them and are [illegible] elated.

[illegible] of the officers at the Second Battery said last night that his organization had 115 enlisted men, every one of whom was ready to go, and that a sufficient number was on the waiting list to bring this figure up to [illegible] whenever the authorization for such increase might be given.

All but a few members of the Eighth Regiment assembled at the armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Visitors were not allowed inside, and a crowd gathered on the sidewalk in front of the building. As soon as it was found that there were several absentees a squad of men was sent out to round them up and learn their intentions as to enlisting.

It was explained to those present that the organization of the regiment would be kept intact, and then the muster rolls, headed by the pledge to serve the United States for two years, unless sooner discharged, were submitted to them. Col. Chauncey said he could not ascertain the exact number of volunteers until to-day, but he felt safe in estimating the percentage of enlistments at 85 in every 100.

Board of Surgeons Busy.

The Board of Surgeons were busy examining the large list of recruits. Ex-Major Mitchell of the Brooklyn City Troop brought in 108 new men and promised to bring that number up to 300 to-night. He has been sworn in as a Major of the Third Battalion, to be made up of his recruits.

About 950 members of the Ninth Regiment, including the 250 recruits recently enlisted, assembled at the armory, in Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, last night. A general drill was held, and then the call for enlistments was made. Official figures will be in to-day, but it was estimated that about 850 men would sign. The official count was made by Gen. McCoskry Butt and Regimental Adjt. Wieners. One of the new recruits of Company A is H. A. Sullivan, who for nine months served as a Lieutenant in Gen. Gomez's army in Cuba. He has an honorable discharge from the Mississippi National Guard.

Six hundred and ninety-three men out of 755 in the Twelfth Regiment expressed their willingness to enlist in the Federal Army at the armory last night. Col. Leonard had the men formed into a hollow square in the drill room and then, with his staff, he took the centre. Addressing his men briefly, he called their attention to what they were undertaking and asked if any wanted to change his mind. Almost to a man they answered the roll, affixing their intention to go to the front.

The colors were dipped, the band played, and the great crowd in the galleries cheered as the roll call ended. The regiment has 912 men on its rolls. Of this number 157 were absent last night, but Col. Leonard said he thinks the absentees will vote in about the same manner.

The vote of the Twenty-second Regiment showed a strong inclination to decline the proposition contained in the order issued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast. The officers met in closed rooms, and held a long discussion. Their deliberations were kept secret, but it was learned from a reliable source that they voted 25 to go and 18 to remain at home.

While the officers were voting, the men were in the company rooms considering the same subject. The division in the ranks is quite as marked as among the officers, and it was said that in many of the companies the vote is a tie. It will not be known until to-day just what the figures are. Col. Bartlett says he will stay by the regiment, whatever its decision.

Complete figures were obtained from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which voted on the order of the Adjutant General at its armory, Seventh Street and Third Avenue, last night, in the presence of a large crowd of visitors. The results show that 761 men have volunteered, divided as follows: Company A, 96; Company B, 102; Company C, 101; Company D, 92; Company E, 98; Company G, 66; Company I, 87; Company K, 81; musicians, 23, and hospital corps, 15.

Thirteen members of the Twelfth Regiment are doing guard duty at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Signal Corps Ready to Go.

Capt. Hedges of the First Signal Corps said last night that every man in the corps was ready to go out when ordered to go out. He said that they had not been especially called for. It had been under the immediate command of Major Gen. Roe, he said, and would probably go wherever he goes.

Fifteen officers were examined for fitness before the examining board in the Fifth Brigade Headquarters yesterday. The following officers passed successfully:

William Evans Trull, to be commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company G, Seventy-first Regiment; Dudley W. Frost, Second Lieutenant, Company E, Eighth Regiment; James Plunkett, Captain, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, to succeed Capt. Strong; F. L. Tetamore, Assistant Surgeon, with rank as Captain, Sixty-ninth Regiment; George W. Collins, Surgeon, with rank as Major, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Edward T. Donnelly, Captain, Company F, Eighth Regiment; Patrick Farley, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank as Captain, Sixty-ninth Regiment; John L. Delaney, Regimental Quartermaster, with rank as Captain, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Charles Elliott Warren, aide de camp on Brigadier General's staff, and rank as Captain.

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.

Many of the Men Will Not Enlist Unless Their Organizations Are Preserved.

In obedience to the order from Albany, the Brooklyn regiments assembled last night at their several armories, and the names of those who were willing to volunteer were ascertained. The sentiment in every regiment was pronounced in favor of maintaining their organization, and in spite of all assurances to the contrary, a large proportion of the men were still unconvinced that their organizations would not be broken up if they volunteered.

So strong was this sentiment that the Thirteenth Regiment almost unanimously refused to enlist, if no assurances were given that their organization would be kept intact. In the Thirteenth Regiment the question was submitted whether the men would go as a body, and 71 per cent. of the men agreed to go on that understanding.

The Fourteenth is willing to go anyway, but is strongly desirous that it be not separated or disorganized.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, the commander, after reading the order, told the men he thought the Government would see to it that the integrity of the regiment was preserved. Ninety per cent. of the Fourteenth's men announced their intention to volunteer.

The temper of the Fourteenth was enthusiastic and determined, and they expressed themselves as so anxious for a chance to fight that they would go even if they were broken up.

One pathetic incident occurred during the examination at the armory of the Fourteenth. A woman whose son was one of the most enthusiastic soldiers in the regiment came to Lieut. Col. Kline and appealed to him to dissuade him from volunteering. He had announced his intention to go, and nothing that she could say could stop him.

The woman was in tears as she told the Colonel that the young man was her only son and her sole support, and begged him to use his influence with the young man. Col. Kline called the private, who is a member of Company H, into his office, and had a talk with him, as a result of which the man did not volunteer.

The Twenty-third Regiment was assembled in the squad room by battalions, where Col. Alexis C. Smith read the order to them and made a short speech. They then went to their company rooms and voted, in most cases going up one by one to the Captain and being secretly examined by him. Seventy-one per cent. of the regiment agreed to volunteer.

At the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street, 619 members and 34 officers were present, leaving on the absent list 1 officer and about 150 members. Of those present 429 members and 31 officers volunteered to serve. Major William Eddy of the First Battalion, a brother of Col. John D. Eddy of the regiment, was one of the officers who declined to volunteer. He said he and the Colonel were in business together, and one must remain to care for it, or else discharge about fifty employes. He said he would not resign, however, but would leave the matter with the officers of the regiment and follow their advice.

Nearly 3,000 visitors were at the armory, and the pleadings of many mothers, wives, and sweethearts to the Guardsmen not to enlist led to many pathetic scenes. But there were others who told the men it was their duty to go. The Women's Auxiliary was busy from 8 A. M. until midnight in making comfort bags for the soldiers.

Brooklyn Sailors Will Enlist.

The members of the Second Naval Battalion, the Brooklyn organization, were jubilant last night. At the armory it was said that Governor Black will give the battalion a leave of absence from the service of the State, and that they will enlist in the navy

Spring

Is the Time When You Ought to Feel Well, but Do You?

Probably not, unless your blood is cleansed and made rich and nourishing by the use of a good Spring medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine will expel all those impurities which manifest themselves in boils, pimples, and similar eruptions. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you well and vigorous.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

with the same rating they now hold in the Naval Reserve. The men will enlist as seamen, and the petty officers with the rank they now hold. They will receive pay for their services under the regulations of the navy. The commissioned officers do not know what rank they will receive, but the sentiment among them is that they are willing to accept any position which an examination will show them to be fit for.

OVER 10,000 MEN ENLIST.

This Is the Estimate of Major Gen. Roe, Based on Returns Received in Albany.

ALBANY, April 26.—Major Gen. Roe estimates that over 10,000 of the 14,000 members of the National Guard volunteered to-night under the President's call for troops. He cannot give out any figures, however, until morning.

His plan at present is to take five regiments from New York, three from Brooklyn, and one from Buffalo, together with three made up of separate companies. These organizations will be filled up with civilian volunteers to the strength required.

Four regiments and twelve separate companies will be left for defensive purposes in New York State.

The Tenth Battalion was assembled to-night, with thirteen absentees. Of the 355 present 271 volunteered.

Out of 104 membership in the Seventh Separate Company of Cohoes, 88 men and 4 officers volunteered.

The 100 men in the Sixth Separate Company of Troy, its full strength, volunteered.

Only three members of the Twelfth Separate Company of Troy availed themselves of the privilege to decline to volunteer, and fifteen of the Twenty-first of Troy declined. There were enough volunteers on hand to supply the places of those who declined.

Capt. Stevenson's entire company, the Twenty-third of Hoosack, numbering seventy-four men, volunteered amid much enthusiasm.

FOURTH BRIGADE ORGANIZATION.

Gen. Doyle Announces the Make-Up of a Provisional Regiment.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Gen. Doyle, commanding the Fourth Brigade, announces the following make-up of the provisional regiment:

Provisional regiment, Col. Chapin, nine companies.

First of Rochester, Capt. L. B. Smith.
Second of Auburn, Capt. C. J. Barber.
Eighth of Rochester, Capt. C. B. Henderson.
Twenty-ninth of Medina, Capt. S. A. Ross.
Thirtieth of Elmira, Capt. J. T. Saddler.
Thirty-fourth of Geneva, Capt. W. Wilson.
Forty-first of Syracuse, Capt. J. G. Butler.
Forty-seventh of Hornellsville, Capt. F. G. Babcock.
Forty-eighth of Oswego, Capt. A. M. Hall—38 officers and 696 men. Total, 734.
Signal Corps, Capt. Plumb, 3 officers and 23 men. Total, 26.
Sixty-fifth Regiment, 46 officers, 728 men; Seventy-fourth Regiment, 45 officers, 726 men. Total strength, 2,316 men.

UP-STATE COMPANIES.

Reports from Various Towns Show Majority of Members Will Enlist.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 26.—At the regular meeting of the Second Separate Company to-night all but nine volunteered. The places of the nine were quickly filled from the waiting list and former members who re-enlisted.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., April 26.—Seventy-five per cent. of the Burleigh Corps, Ninth Separate Company, New York State National Guard, signified their willingness this evening to muster into the United States service.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 26.—The Twenty-fourth Separate Company met at drill to-night, and seventy-four of ninety-seven men volunteered to go anywhere ordered.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 26.—Out of ninety-seven men of the Thirty-ninth Separate Company, seventy-five volunteered at a meeting of the company this evening.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 26.—Ninety per cent. of the Twenty-third Separate Company volunteered to enlist for war this afternoon. A full company will be made up from old members who are enlisting to-night.

THE PEEKSKILL CAMP.

Arrivals Expected to Begin To-morrow—Col. Story's Preparations.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., April 26.—Col. Joseph Story, who has charge of the work of preparing the State camp at this place for the occupancy by volunteers, announced to-day that the water works were ready. He will now give his attention to having tents erected for 4,000 men, who are expected to begin to arrive Thursday. The regular camp caterers will feed the soldiers in the big mess hall.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has made arrangements with the New York Central for the transportation of the troops to Peekskill.

The guns and mortars on Fort Hill may be used for practice by artillerymen.

Enlistment at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 26.—In the presence of 4,000 people and in response to the call of Capt. A. U. Hall, 90 per cent. of the Forty-eighth Separate Company enlisted for service in the Federal Army to-night. Enlistments of others followed, and the command of 107 men awaits orders to move.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS MOVING.

Gov. Hastings Goes to Washington to Have the Call Modified.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Gov. Hastings and Adjt. Gen. Stewart went to Washington to-day to request Secretary of War Alger to modify his call for volunteers from Pennsylvania. They believe Secretary Alger's plan has had a depressing effect on the enthusiasm of the troops and that it will ultimately disorganize and dismember the entire division. They are opposed to wiping out five regimental organizations, which will be done if only ten of fifteen regiments are mustered into the United States service, and leaving at home the three cavalry troops and three light artillery companies.

The camp and garrison stores of the Pennsylvania National Guard were shipped to Mount Gretna this evening from the State Arsenal. The troops will begin moving to-morrow, and the entire division will be in the field by Thursday noon. Gov. Hastings, Adjt. Gen. Stewart, and Inspector General Morrell will return to-morrow night from Washington. They have strong hopes that the War Department will so modify its order for Pennsylvania volunteers as to keep intact the guard.

A conference of leading citizens of Pennsylvania was held to-day in the Executive Chamber, and a State Sanitary Commission was organized, to take care of every soldier who goes to the front from Pennsylvania. Gov. Hastings, ex-Gov. Pattison, and other distinguished officials and citizens were present. The organization will look after the sick and wounded, take care of the widows and orphans, and bring home for burial the bodies of those who may be killed or die. Money will be raised by popular subscription.

NEW JERSEY ENCAMPMENT.

Accommodations for 3,000 Men Being Prepared at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, N. J., April 26.—The State encampment grounds at this place will be in readiness for the New Jersey troops by Thursday night. All the tents and [illegible] were shipped from the State Arsenal at Trenton early this morning. There are 1,400 tents, or accommodations for 3,000 men, [illegible] the quota required from New Jersey. Col. Fenton, one of Quartermaster Donnelly's assistants, superintended the erection of the tents. It is not expected that the troops will be ordered out by Gov. Voorhees before Friday or Saturday.

The camp ground will be illuminated by electricity. It has been decided not to use the immense mess halls on the grounds, but each company will be required to do its own cooking. Modern camp utensils will be furnished by the Government.

The military authorities of the State incline to the belief that the volunteers will rendezvous here for at least a month before being sent South or assigned to the coast fortifications.

4,000 SOLDIERS LEAVE CHICAGO.

A Great Ovation Given to the Men as They March to Their Trains.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Over 4,000 fighting men marched out of Chicago to-night bound for the war. Since the early days of 1861 no such scenes were witnessed in this city as transpired this evening in the regimental armories, in the streets through which the columns marched, and around the trains which bore them to the camping ground at Springfield. The troops which went to the front were the First, Second, and Seventh Regiments of Infantry and the First Cavalry. Each regiment was recruited to its full strength, and carried besides a number of recruits, who will take the places of such men as may be compelled to drop out from any cause.

For hours before the time set for the troops to move the streets in front of their armories were jammed to an extent that made them absolutely impassable to vehicles. At times the pressure was so great that detachments from the regiments were compelled to clear away the throngs from the doorways of the armories. When finally the regiments moved the cheers drowned the music of the bands, men crowded in upon the ranks to shake hands with the departing soldiers; many women clung to such of the blue clad boys as they could lay hands on, regardless of the fact that they had never beheld him before, and those people who could not reach the ranks cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flags. Fully 5,000 people followed each of the regiments to the trains, and at the station the crowd proved a serious hindrance to the movements of the men.

GOV. PINGREE WILL COMMAND.

About 2,700 of Michigan's Militia Mobilized at Island Lake.

DETROIT, April 26.—Never since the war of the rebellion have such exciting and patriotic scenes been witnessed as were enacted to-day upon the departure of the State militia for mobilization at the camping ground at Island Lake, fifty miles west of Detroit. A crowd which has not been equaled since the Grand Army of the Republic held its National encampment here witnessed the departure of the Fourth Regiment from Detroit.

At Port Huron members of the local militia company were each presented with a five-dollar gold piece, and two of their officers with horses. The Common Council at Bay City pledged that all city employes going to the front should have their positions. Grand Rapids, Saginaw, and Bay City each gave their soldier boys stirring send-offs. The troops from the upper peninsula left home amid ovations, and were met with cheers all along the line. Schools were almost wholly closed, and business was practically suspended in the cities having military companies.

Gov. Pingree has announced his intention of personally taking command while the troops are in camp awaiting the call of the War Department and examinations. The Michigan troops number about 2,700, and nearly all are now in camp.

One hundred and fifty-five officers and members of the first and third divisions of the Michigan Naval Militia will leave at 6:30 to-morrow morning for the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard for enlistment for war service on board the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite. It is not now expected that the Second (Saginaw) Division will be called out for Government service at present.

HEAVY ARTILLERY LEAVES BOSTON.

First Massachusetts Regiment Goes Into Camp at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, April 26.—The First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, heavy artillery, comprising twelve batteries, Col. Charles Pfaff of Boston commanding, which was ordered to Fort Warren yesterday for a tour of duty, left this city just after noon to-day. This is the first regiment ordered into service since hostilities between Spain and the United States began, and, although the orders were for only the usual eight days' tour, it was the general opinion that before that time expires the regiment will be mustered in for the war. The regiment rendezvoused at the armory at 9:30 this morning. The men reported in heavy marching order.

The command to march was given at about 11:15, after Col. Pfaff had inspected the regiment, in the armory. A disagreeable drizzle and a raw east wind prevailed. The line of march lay past the State House, and all along the streets were crowds of people, many bearing flags and other patriotic emblems. Cheer upon cheer arose as the soldiers passed along, and hats, flags, and handkerchiefs were waved in accompaniment to the vocal demonstrations.

At the State House, Gov. Wolcott, attended by the whole of his staff, reviewed the troops as they marched past. At the City Hall the command was reviewed by Mayor Quincy.

The regiment included Batteries A, C, D, G, K, and L of Boston, Battery B of Cambridge, Battery E of New Bedford, Battery F of Taunton, Battery H of Chelsea, Battery I of Brockton, and Battery M of Fall River.

TROOPS CHEERED IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Company K of Frankfort Goes into Camp at the State Fair Grounds.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—Troops marched through the streets of Indianapolis to-day. They are members of the Indiana National Guard, responding to the Governor's proclamation in response to the President's call.

When the Governor's call was announced flags were flung from buildings, citizens pinned "Old Glory" buttons on their coats, and a wave of patriotism swept over the city. The first troops to respond to the Governor's call were Company K of Frankfort, Capt. Ben Allen, 660 men. They left Frankfort at daybreak this morning, and at 7 o'clock arrived at the State Fair Grounds and went into camp. Intense enthusiasm was shown at every station where the troops passed.

Connecticut Wants to Send Infantry.

HARTFORD, April 26.—Gov. Cooke will probably not issue his call for troops in response to the telegram from Secretary Alger until it can be definitely determined if infantry cannot be substituted for artillery in the State's quota. The State has not enough artillerymen to meet the call, and Adjt. Gen. Haven will go to Washington to-morrow to present the case to the War Department. The troops will be mobilized at the State camp grounds at Niantic.

TWO HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Blockade on Columbus Avenue Cable Line Leads to a Collision.

There was an hour's blockade on the Columbus Avenue cable line last night, caused by a broken strand. Car No. 174, going south, caught the broken cable at One Hundred and Eighth Street, and was quickly beyond control. Half a dozen other cars followed, bumping and grinding until One Hundredth Street was reached.

Here all came to a standstill, as some one had telephoned the power house and the engines were stopped. Before the cars were secured No. 174 smashed into No. 231, which was standing at One Hundredth Street to let off a passenger.

The two platforms of the cars, the rear of No. 231 and the front of No. 174, were demolished, and Gripman John McDonald of No. 174 was seriously hurt by the shock.

Henry Bergen, thirty-five years old, of 222 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a passenger on No. 231, was thrown to the floor, and one of his ribs was broken. Both men were taken to a near-by drug store, and afterward to their homes.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of — The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

MORE PRIZES BROUGHT IN

Spanish Steamship Panama from New York for Havana Taken by the Tender Mangrove.

THREE SHOTS TO BRING HER TO

She Was Laden with Supplies for the Spanish Troops in Cuba—Two Coasting Vessels Captured by the Gunboat Newport.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 26.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove puffed proudly into Key West Harbor this morning with the richest prize of the war thus far, a vessel four times her size, trailing in her wake. The captive was the steamship Panama, Capt. Quevedo, a big transatlantic liner and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish Navy, which has been plying of late between New York and Havana. She had a crew of twenty-nine passengers, including three women, one Frenchman, and one Mexican, and a crew of seventy-two. She is laden with stores for the Spanish Army.

As the Panama carried two twelve-pounders she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove; and as the latter came into harbor with her prize, there was not a craft but saluted her with rousing cheers.

The Mangrove, under Lieut. Commander William H. Everett, who came down from the Hydrographic Office a few weeks ago to take her, was cruising along the Cuban coast, navigated by Ensign Palmer, shortly before 6 last evening, about twenty miles north of Havana. At 5:45 P. M. she sighted the Panama. The only other ship of the fleet in sight was the battleship Indiana, three miles to the rear. Lieut. Commander Everett scented a prize and scudded toward the stranger. When the latter came within range a shot from the Mangrove's twelve-pounder was sent across her bows; but the Spaniard ignored the challenge, and went on. Another shot followed without result; but the Mangrove was drawing nearer the stranger, who calmly proceeded on her course, apparently without any intention of running away.

When the third shot was fired the Mangrove was within 100 yards of the Panama, and Lieut. Commander Everett shouted to the deck officer that if she did not surrender he would sink her.

The Mangrove officers admit that they expected the enemy's fourteen-pounder to open on them in response to the threat, but the Spaniard promptly came to. Ensign Dayton, the senior officer of the Mangrove, boarded the prize.

The battleship Indiana had seen the capture, and meanwhile drew up to the Mangrove, her crew giving the little boat a lusty cheer. Lieut. Commander Everett reported to Capt. Taylor of the battleship, and the latter put a prize crew on board the captive, consisting of Cadet Falconer and fifteen marines. They then proceeded to the flagship, where a formal report was made, and Rear Admiral Sampson ordered Lieut. Commander Everett to convoy the prize into Key West.

The Panama's passengers are mainly Spanish refugees fleeing from New York and other points in the United States to Havana. Capt. Quevedo was grief stricken and greatly humiliated because of the capture. The passengers declare that they knew nothing of the blockade, and that when they saw the searchlight of the Mangrove they thought it was the light of a Spanish man-of-war. The first shot changed their joy to apprehension, the second and third created a panic. The women ran screaming for shelter from the enemy's guns, and the Captain locked himself sullenly in his cabin.

The cargo, with the ship itself, undoubtedly makes the richest trophy thus far taken. Under the regulations, however, the battleship Indiana will share in the prize money, as she was in sight when the capture was made.

This makes five steamers thus far captured, in addition to a number of schooners and smaller craft. The entire fleet had been on the lookout for the Panama for several days, as she was due at Havana yesterday or to-day. She sailed from New York last Wednesday, heavily laden with food supplies and merchandise, her manifest showing her cargo to consist of bacon, hams, lard, beans, peas, corn, bran, flour, hay, and milling machines.

She was cleared for Havana, Progreso, and Vera Cruz by J. M. Ceballos & Co., the New York agents of the Transatlantic Company of Barcelona, the owner of the steamer.

The prize of the Mangrove was formerly the British steamer Branksome Hall. She is of iron, and was built at Glasgow in 1875. The steamer registers 2,085 tons gross and 1,347 tons net. She is 331.4 feet long, 34.2 feet broad, and 24.9 feet deep.

The Spanish Line mail steamship Panama, which sailed from New York last Wednesday, was insured in a New York agency office against the marine war hazard at a rate of 2 per cent. All the American companies declined to have anything to do with the risk, while several British underwriters quoted a prohibitive rate, feeling that the capture of the steamship was almost inevitable. The insurance upon the cargo of the Panama was offered in several offices. It was reported yesterday that it was placed at Lloyds, London, but the report could not be confirmeed. A rough estimate of the vessel yesterday placed her value between $150,000 and $160,000.

Underwriters said last night that, whatever disposition was made of the passengers, the vessel itself, together with the cargo, was likely to prove a total loss to her insurers, especially as the latter consisted almost exclusively of provisions for the Spanish military forces in Havana.

FEARS FOR TWO AMERICAN SHIPS.

Anxiety in Wareham for the Gerard C. Tobey and the Olympic.

WAREHAM, Mass., April 26.—Considerable anxiety is felt here for the ship Gerard C. Tobey, which is believed to be somewhere in the waters of the equator. The Tobey is due in Boston in about ten days from Hongkong with a cargo of carpeting and fireworks. Her master is Capt. Frank Shurtleff of Wareham, and the Tobey family of this town is a heavy owner in the ship, which is a first-class American merchantman, and would prove a valuable prize to the Spanish.

Another vessel of which much talk is heard is the bark Olympic of New York, from Seattle, with spars. Her master is Capt. Stephen B. Gibbs of Middleborough, and her owners reside in this section and New Bedford. Capt. Gibbs is accompanied on this voyage by his wife and four children. She should be just about to enter Cuban waters if all has gone well.

TWO COASTING VESSELS TAKEN.

Spanish Sloop Paquete and Schooner Pireneo Caught by the Newport.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 26.—The gunboat Newport, Commander B. F. Tilley, has brought in the Spanish sloop Paquete and the Spanish schooner Pireneo, Cuban coasting vessels, which she captured off Havana this morning.

Owner of the Miguel Jover Protests.

BARCELONA, April 26.—The owner of the Spanish steamer Miguel Jover, one of the ships seized by the American squadron, has protested against the seizure of the steamer to Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, on the ground that the capture was made before the outbreak of hostilities.

British Ship Going to Havana.

LONDON, April 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Kingston, Jamaica, says the British cruiser Talbot has been ordered to proceed to Havana.

Six British warships, it is reported at Kingston, will patrol the seas in the neighborhood of Cuba during the hostilities between the United States and Spain.

WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Harbor at Fort Monroe Closed at Night—Fine Results of Sub-Calibre Practice.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 26.—The order for the closing up of the harbor here after sunset and until sunrise goes into effect to-night. Capt. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, has issued an order which says [illegible] will be allowed to [illegible] channel [illegible] between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Fort Monroe. Patrol boats will be placed above and below the defenses. These boats are authorised to stop vessels, to inquire into their character, or to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed.

Sailing vessels and all small vessels drawing three (3) feet or less, can safely pass through any part of the channel during the daytime.

Steam vessels must pass at a slow speed through a special channel, which will be marked by buoys.

No vessel will be allowed to anchor below the wharf at Fort Monroe without special authority.

Vessels are warned that if they disregard these regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage, and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries.

The morning on board the big ships was spent in lively work. At signal from the flagship all of the vessels cleared for action and engaged in sub-calibre practice. In the afternoon sub-calibre practice was continued by the flagship. The remarkable marksmanship of the men at the guns is a matter of much comment by the officers. Eight ten-inch targets at a thousand yards bobbing up and down on a rolling sea were demolished by sub-calibre shots in no time, a pretty good indication of the fate of anything large that may come in the way.

The gunboat Alliance, with its crew of 200 apprentice boys, went to sea this afternoon by permission of Commodore Schley. Her destination was not given, but it is supposed that she has merely gone to sea for practice. The guard boats of the squadron worked in a heavy sea to-night and in nasty weather. The blockade was enforced rigidly by the combined forces of the boats of the army engineers at Fort Monroe and the squadron launches. All went out well armed, and no vessel of any kind was allowed to proceed, being ordered to lay at anchor until sunrise. A tramp steamer tried to come in this afternoon, but after being informed that she would not be allowed to go out to-night, turned around and went out without coaling.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE PANTHER.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 26.—The transport Panther with the cruiser Montgomery left here this morning bound for Key West. The Panther carried 800 marines. The enthusiasm at the departure of the two vessels was very great.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the cruiser came down the Roads preceded by the little picket boat guiding her between the dangerous lines of explosives. When near the Brooklyn a salute was fired to Commodore Schley and returned by the flagship.

Then the transport with its 800 men weighed anchor and with the formidable cruiser as escort started for sea. It was then that enthusiasm broke out. The marines on the transport crowded the decks in long lines and waving their hats gave vent to mighty cheers, while sailors, marines, even firemen on the big warships crowded to the forecastles and returned them with a will. The men on the Montgomery joined in the chorus and the cheers resounded from ship to ship, continuing until the transport and convoy were out of hail.

Hardly had the pair gone than a booming afar off announced another approach and the gunboat Vicksburg came along on her way out, firing a salute to the Commodore's flag. The flagship boomed a seven gun answer and then the men on the Vicksburg swarmed into the rigging and almost lost their hats in their enthusiasm. Each ship of the squadron returned the cheer with a will, and men went back to their duties with an aching desire to follow the ships out. The Panther goes out with splendid protection on her journey to Key West, the convoy being large and able to care for anything, while all along her route are strewn active and formidable members of the fleet.

BLANCO WANTS NO FLEET.

Does Not Need It to Defend Havana—Reported Repulse of American Vessels at Cardenas.

HAVANA, via London, April 26.—Captain General Blanco has cabled the Government at Madrid to the effect that the Spanish squadron of warships can be utilized elsewhere, as he can account for the defense of Havana without the assistance of the fleet.

MADRID, April 26.—Gen. Blanco cables that the situation is unchanged. His dispatch says:

"This (Tuesday) evening a division of five American vessels approached Marianao. The Spanish gunboat Nigera repulsed three destroyers which tried to enter the Port of Cardenas and compelled them to retreat. I believe the Americans will not dare to disembark in Cuba."

LONDON, April 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Great enthusiasm has been aroused here by a report, as yet unconfirmed, that a Spanish gunboat has repelled an American destroyer at the entrance to Cardenas Harbor."

THE FLEET AT CAPE VERDE.

Spanish Admiral Said to Have Declared His Intention to Sail at Once.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 26.—The Spanish fleet is still here, and there is no sign of its intention to put to sea to-day.

Ammunition and projectiles are placed on deck ready for each gun, and on board the warships the men appear to be anxious to fight.

The squadron is still busy coaling and taking stores on board.

MADRID, April 26.—The Pais announces that the Spanish Admiral in command of the fleet at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, has cabled to the Government here that when the United States fleet is before Havana his place is not at the Cape Verde Islands, adding that he would sail against the American squadron to-day, order or no order.

SPANISH SHIPS MUST SAIL.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It was stated in high diplomatic quarters to-day that no further doubt existed as to the attitude of Portugal in maintaining neutrality. This is regarded as specially important at this time, owing to the fact that the Cape Verde Islands, the Azores, and the Madeiras belong to Portugal. All of these groups have five harbors and coaling facilities, and are so located as to be of vital service to the Spanish Navy in case their use was not barred by Portugal's neutrality.

The neutrality of Portugal will prevent a longer use of these islands as a base of operations for the Spanish ships, or even a stopping place for them. They will be forced to one of their own ports, the Canaries probably being the most advantageous point now that Cape Verde and other Portuguese islands are closed against them.

A SPANISH SUBMARINE BOAT.

The Daily Mail of London is authority for the statement that Spain has leased a vessel called a submarine worker, which was invented by one Count Pozzo and built in France last year, and which, it is said, is now on board a Spanish vessel heading this way. No name is given to this submarine creature, but her description is as follows:

The vessel is a steel sphere, with an external diameter of 9 feet 9 inches. She is propelled by electricity, and has a speed of 8 or 9 knots an hour. She carries a supply of compressed air that will last three men 48 hours. From the front of the vessel protrudes a strong cutting and grappling arm, which is capable of severing anchor cables and connections of submarine mines. She can lay mines and discharge them electrically after retiring to a safe distance. She can be connected with the deck of a vessel and so guide a warship safely through mined waters.

Inquiry was made at the offices of a number of the leading electrical and other scientific journals in this city yesterday for information respecting this craft, but at none of them could be found any record of such a vessel. Joseph Wetzler of The Electrical Engineer made a search of his books of reference, but found no trace of any submarine invention of a Count Pozzo. Mr. Wetzler said, however, that he saw nothing improbable in the story, as printed in London.

The index files of The Scientific American were carefully examined, but no such boat was ever described in the columns of that journal. The nearest approach to it known in the office is the Goubet submarine torpedo boat, with which American naval officers are fully acquainted.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

B. Altman & Co.

STORAGE OF FURS.

Fur Garments and Fur Articles taken for Storage and guaranteed against loss or damage.

Repairing, Alterations and Remodelling of Fur Garments at very low rates.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Spanish Gunboat Off the Lizard?

PLYMOUTH, England, April 26.—It is rumored here that a Spanish gunboat is patrolling the entrance of the Channel off the Lizard, the lighthouse situated on the extreme southwestern coast of England.

Spanish Navy Subscription in Paris.

PARIS, April 26.—The subscription being raised by the Spanish Embassy here, to increase the strength of the Spanish Navy, has reached the sum of 400,000f.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Announced to Leave To-day for the Philippines—Spaniards There Fear a Massacre.

HONGKONG, April 26.—Mail advices which reached here to-day from Manila, dated Saturday last, say the insurgents were then gathering in masses around Manilla, and that a massacre of the Spaniards at that port was apprehended. It is also announced in the dispatches that the Spaniards have laid mines about Manila.

The United States squadron leaves Mirs Bay to-morrow to watch the Philippine ports. The insurgent leader Aguinaldo is on board the United States cruiser Olympia.

The steamer Esmeralda, with the United States Consul at Manila, O. F. Williams, on board, has arrived here.

MADRID, April 26.—In the Senate to-day a Senator questioned the Government respecting the reported sailing of the American squadron for Manila and asked if the former rebel chiefs in the Philippines, notably, Chief Aguinaldo, were on board the American warships. Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, replied that there was no official information on the subject, and that the Government discredited the report regarding Aguinaldo.

GERMAN INTERESTS AT MANILA.

Uneasiness at Hamburg About the Effect of a Blockade.

BERLIN, April 26.—The idea that America might blockade the Philippines has caused great uneasiness at Hamburg, where it is remarked that a blockade would damage English and German interests far more than Spanish.

Of the thirty-three great trading houses at Manila only five are Spanish, fourteen being German and twelve English. From Feb. 16 to March 11 last of the seventy vessels that entered Manila Harbor only four were Spanish. The firms interested intend to appeal to the German Government.

MANILA'S DEFENSES WEAK.

Feeble Resistance Expected to the American Fleet.

LONDON, April 27.—The Times correspondent at Hongkong, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Esmeralda brought 600 refugees, mostly Chinese, from Manila. On Saturday the American vessels in Philippine ports put to sea, with one exception. The British Consul is protecting American interests at Manila, and the Americans will take refuge on British vessels.

"The guns have been taken from the Spanish ships to assist in the defense of Manila, where the fortifications are useless, the guns obsolete, the torpedo mines of doubtful value, and where ammunition of all kinds is scarce. The Spaniards have an effective military force of 5,000 men.

"Despite official contradictions, the rebels continue raiding the towns in the Island of Luzon, and the appearance of the American squadron will be the signal for a descent on Manila. It is expected that the Spaniards will make but a feeble resistance."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says that a number of Philippine rebels there asked permission to accompany the American fleet to Manila.

It is believed here that the United States will gain little by operations at the Philippines. Even if the fleet secured Manila the effect would only be to lock up the squadron, which could be more usefully employed elsewhere.

SPANISH PLAN CONJECTURED.

The Fleet at Cape Verde May Go to Protect the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The naval officials have noted with some disquiet the fact that the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde has made heavy purchases of supplies there. These were of the most varied description, such as medicine and miscellaneous goods, for which in ordinary times the fleet as easily could have waited until it reached a Spanish port. Therefore it is suspected that the purchases show a purpose on the part of the Spanish Admiral to start on a long cruise.

A rather startling suggestion made in this connection is that the Spanish fleet may make directly for the Philippines by way of the Cape of Good Hope, to attack Commodore Dewey's Asiatic Squadron, which it would far exceed in strength. The Suez Canal being closed under neutral laws to warships of belligerents, there would be nothing to do in this case but to send some of Admiral Sampson's ships on a long stern chase after the Spanish fleet, or to instruct Admiral Dewey to repair to home waters.

LONDON, April 27.—According to a special dispatch from Pekin, it is pointed out there that Spain cannot send warships to Manila by way of the Suez Canal, because the coaling stations at Aden, Colombo, and Singapore are in British hands. If her ships coal at Aden, then both Colombo and Singapore will be closed to them. The British neutrality proclamation, therefore, places Spain at a great disadvantage in the Far East.

The trip from the Cape Verde Islands via the Straits of Magellan to the Philippines is a little matter of something over 15,000 miles, and via the Cape of Good Hope about 9,500 miles. The attempt to take a torpedo flotilla on such a voyage would be, in the opinion of naval men, an interesting experiment in time of peace to demonstrate the usefulness of coaling stations and colliers, aside from the question of determining seaworthiness. As the transatlantic trip has not yet been shown to be practicable, it is not thought that Spain will try an experiment of this character at least during the war.

At 250 miles a day the mere matter of distance would involve a voyage of sixty days via the Horn, and about forty days via Good Hope.

FOOD HIGHER IN PUERTO RICO.

Spanish Troops Arrive from Cuba and Mines Are Laid in San Juan Harbor—Foreigners in Peril.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, April 20.—A battalion of Spanish troops has recently arrived at Puerto Rico from Cuba and more are expected. This is significant, as the troops have heretofore come direct from Spain. But it is on a par with the general military activity prevailing—the daily drilling of troops, the forced work on the fortifications of San Juan, the mining of the harbor entrance, and the hurried arrangements for the storing of dynamite and high explosives in the harbor, as frankly set forth by a San Juan newspaper. The situation in Puerto Rico is certainly grave, and the threatened scarcity of food in the island and internal disorders resulting therefrom are perhaps the most serious phase. Food prices have about doubled; the merchants are said to have already declared war upon the people by the forcing up of prices, and government's attempts to regulate them [illegible] have failed.

The following prices are quoted on staples: Poor rice, formerly 8 cents a pound, now 10 cents; ordinary rice, formerly 7 cents, now 12 cents; lard, formerly 12 cents, now 20 cents; peas, formerly 12 cents, now 40 cents; beans, formerly 10 cents, now 12 and 15 cents. And, it is said, in no cases do the merchants give full weight, a pound being put in at thirteen ounces. Bread is of very poor quality, made without salt, and sold at excessive prices. Doctors declare that maladies resulting from malnutrition are increasing alarmingly.

While there is without doubt a growing scarcity of food in Puerto Rico, there seems to be also little doubt that the merchants are taking advantage of the present conditions to bleed the poor, and they are forcing them gradually to desperation.

There has been rioting in interior towns to protest against these measures—rioting that was quelled only with the presence of troops and artillery. The Government is sending reinforcements of troops to the interior, probably fearing internal troubles as well as the dangers that threaten from the sea.

Those who have property that can be converted into cash are so doing, and the money thus received is being kept for possible emergencies. It is said that of the $6,000,000 in circulation in the island about $5,000,000 is held in banks and commercial houses, and the rate of exchange is increasing daily. Three months ago exchange on American gold was at 60; to-day it is between 85 and 90, and exchange at 100 per cent. is looked for in the near future.

It is said that the residents of the seacoast are going to the interior in large numbers. This action can be traced to a fear of bombardment, and, as a result, rents along the coast have dropped and a feeling of insecurity prevails.

United States Consul Hanna of San Juan de Puerto Rico, who left San Juan for St. Thomas on April 8, following instructions from Washington, is still in St. Thomas awaiting orders. Much excitement was caused in San Juan by the United States Consul's sudden departure, the fact of news being suppressed in the island adding materially to the alarm. As already announced, American affairs were left in the hands of the British Consul of San Juan, and, unfortunately, little confidence is reposed in the man now in charge of the interests of the United States in Puerto Rico. American and English subjects feel that the protection extended to them in the island is insignificant, and those who have business interests there, and who would like to remain for the possible protection of their property, cannot do so with safety to themselves.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE WAR.

British Coaling Rule Favorable to America—Prices of Breadstuffs Rising.

LONDON, April 27.—There is but little news of interest as to the Hispano-American situation on this side. Some of the morning papers discuss the question of neutrality. The Daily Chronicle contends that the coaling stipulations practically allow American men-of-war to obtain a full supply. A cruiser at Queenstown, for instance, could demand sufficient coal to carry her to New York; if at Hongkong, to carry her to San Francisco. The Daily Chronicle says:

"This follows because the United States has no coaling station in the Far East. Whereas, wherever a Spanish warship might enter for coal in the West Indies, she would only be, at the outside, 500 miles from Cuba or Puerto Rico, and consequently could only get a supply available for a single day."

The Daily Chronicle says also: "We should rejoice should it prove true that America obtains Mirs Bay for use as a naval station, and we would urge the Government to support the United States if such a demand is made."

There is much speculation throughout England and on the Continent as to the effect of the war on the prices of wheat and bread. M. Meline, the French Premier, yesterday reported to the Cabinet that there was no need for anxiety. He said that in addition to the existing stocks large quantities of grain and flour were en route for France, to say nothing of the abundant harvest in Algeria and Tunis.

At Rome the price of bread shows a further advance, the cheapest quality now selling at 4d.

At the enhanced rates for bread, the situation is becoming more serious. It now affects many of the farmers, who refuse to sell, hoping for better prices. The Leeds Corn Millers' Association has further advanced the price of flour, making a rise of 5s. for the week. Other markets show the following increases:

Ashford, 2s. per quarter; Axminster, 3s.; Bristol, 2s.; Ipswitch, 5s.; Rochester, 2s.; Liverpool, 6d. to 9d. per cental, and Dublin, 7s. per quarter. The rise at Leeds is from 3s. to 6s. per quarter.

MORE TALK OF INTERVENTION.

Plan of Austria and Germany When Spanish Honor Is Satisfied.

LONDON, April 27.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is probably due to a complete understanding reached between Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, that all the inspired organs of the Vienna Foreign Office are propagating the idea that, after the first rather serious encounter between Spain and the United States, the intervention of the powers will bring the war to a close.

"The intervention would consist of a recommendation that Spain should give up Cuba, after having saved her honor. It is in keeping with this idea that the Foreign Office organs express extreme impatience at the slowness of developments, while admitting that Austria and Germany are united in policy."

RAILROAD RATES FOR TROOPS.

Matter Considered by Joint Traffic Association and Trunk Line Passenger Committee.

At a meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday in the Jersey Central Building, over which Chauncey M. Depew presided, and at which thirty of the thirty-two roads having representation were represented, the question of rates for the transportation of troops was the most important matter considered. The question of the status of the association before the Supreme Court at Washington was not mentioned during the proceedings.

A communication was received from the Quartermaster General of the United States Army inviting the association to provide as to its own territory and to co-operate with adjoining associations for uniform rates for the transportation of troops and their belongings, war material, supplies, and animals. The matter was referred to the Board of Managers for early action.

It was reported that the condition of westbound rates was satisfactory, so far as the observance of published tariffs is concerned.

A meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee was also held in the same place yesterday. The special committee appointed to draw up a settlement of the Northwestern rate war reported that they could arrive at no agreement, and the matter was referred to the meeting, May 6, in Chicago, of the Board of Managers. A general recommendation that rates for troops be fixed upon a basis of 1¼ cents a mile was decided upon, and referred to the Board of Managers for final action.

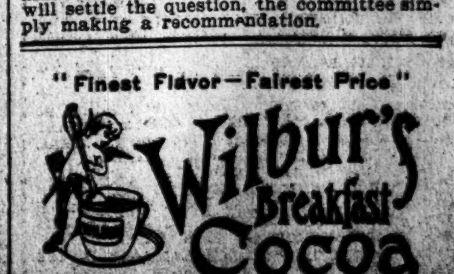
TROOP TRANSPORTATION PRICES.

The Western Passenger Association Agrees on Two Rates.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association met to-day for the purpose of establishing a rate to be charged the Government for the transportation of troops.

There was a general feeling that the rate should be 2 cents per mile, as was paid during the civil war. However, the question was brought up that the roads have been charging the different States 1 cent per mile for transporting the State troops to their National encampments, and it was thought that it might have an unpatriotic appearance if the roads now should charge more than this for carrying the troops to the front. The matter was finally got around by the suggestion that 1 cent should be charged for carrying the troops to their various rendezvous and 2 cents from there to the front. The general meeting of the association which will be held to-morrow will settle the question, the committee simply making a recommendation.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"



THE VOLUNTEER ARMY CALL

Further Instructions Issued to the Governors of States by the War Department.

MODE OF ENLISTMENT GIVEN

System for the Enrollment of the National Guard Organizations Much Simpler Than Had Been Supposed—Replies of the Governors.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The War Department has sent out to all the Governors of the States and Territories instructions about enlisting into the service of the United States the National Guardsmen. These instructions accompany a letter which, in each case, reads as follows:

"To the Governor of ——,

"Sir: Under the act of Congress, 'To provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, a call for 125,000 volunteers has been issued by direction of the President. I have the honor to request from your State a quota of volunteers as follows, —— —— ——, to serve in the arms of service designated for a period of two years, unless sooner discharged. Attached will be found a statement showing the organization for artillery, cavalry, and infantry. Please cause the Adjutant General of the army to be informed of the time your quota will be at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practical thereafter by an officer to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man, under the rank of commissioned officer, who is in years over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. As soon as mustered into the United States service, it is the intention that troops from your State shall be assembled with others for instruction and service under the direction of the Major General commanding of the army, at some point or points to be designated hereafter. It is desired, for reasons stated in telegrams of this date, that, as far as practicable, the National Guard be given preference.

"The rendezvous for your State will be ——.

"If for any cause it is found necessary to change the point of concentration, your recommendation is requested.

"Bands may be organized from the strength of the regiments as in the regular army, viz.: see Paragraph 245, Army Regulations, 1895. Very respectfully,

"RUSSELL A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

Why "Muster" Was Used.

The effect of the order and instructions may be far different from what is expected. It is said by the department that the word "muster" was used because it practically means the same thing as "enlist." It is also the historic term employed by former Presidents.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn said this afternoon that all difficulty would be avoided, he hoped, by the placing of a contract of enlistment at the top of each sheet on which is to be made up the roll of the National Guard organization to be merged into the United States service. Instead of each man signing an enlistment contract, as is usual, the contract will be signed by the simple process of making up the roll.

The members of the National Guard who do not wish to join the volunteer forces may refuse to sign this muster roll, even after the State has ordered them to the rendezvous. They can do so, because this is not a conscription, and they cannot be forced into a volunteer army against their will. Nor does the War Department expect to make any attempt to do so.

It has adopted this method of procedure because it seems to be simpler, and because it suits the Governors better, and because it is hoped that the organizations of the National Guards, when they once come together, will be swept by the spirit of patriotism into the army ranks. If this be true then the enlistment of a very large number of men will be simplified, and the work can be completed in a short time. Unless the men enlist willingly, of course, nothing can be done to compel them to come into the volunteer forces.

Militia as Such Not Called.

If, on the other hand, the organizations are mustered intno the Nationanl service as militia, which the President has authority to do, they could not be used outside of the country. Moreover, the militia has not yet been called for, and, under the President's proclamation, cannot be mustered into the service of the United States.

Major J. N. Morrison, Assistant Judge Advocate General of the army, said to-day that unless the order of the Secretary of War is thoroughly understood by the recruiting officers, confusion will ensue, and the work of enlisting the volunteers will be impeded instead of hastened by the peculiar wording of the order. He said that most of the States have money appropriated for the expenses of sending their militia to the rendezvous.

Of course, the United States will have to pay all expenses finally, but the States would have to advance the money, and some of the Governors may refuse to take this responsibility. The Assistant Judge Advocate General thinks that the method adopted should have been the one closely following the provisions of the bill to increase the army of the United States by providing for the raising of the volunteer forces. The order of the Secretary of War follows instead, the obsolete law of 1861, under which President Lincoln called for troops. The War Department has already detailed one army officer to proceed at once to each of the rendezvous for the purpose of enlisting the forces from the States. These officers will leave for their posts immediately, and the work of enlisting will go ahead as soon as the Governors can get their State Militia in shape.

At the close of office hours to-day Adjt. Gen. Corbin had received dispatches from the Governor of nearly every State and Territory in response to Secretary Alger's call. The tenor of these replies shows there is no mistaking the patriotism of the people of this country in the present emergency.

On every hand there was expressed a willingness to come to the Government's aid, and the offers were in excess of the present demand. The body of the telegrams was made up, for the greater part, of an enumeration of what the National Guard had on hand, and for this reason the reports of the Governors were not made public. The condition of the guard, as regards its arms, equipment for field duty, &c., is in many instances not satisfactory, and these will have to be furnished by the National Government.

Such are the condition of affairs in the War Department that this will be only a matter of time, however, as the Quartermaster General's office has already issued advertisements inviting proposals for furnishing large quantities of material for uniforms, and has increased the capacity for the output of tents, &c., by contracting with outside firms for this class of work.

In the Ordnance Bureau Gen. Flagler, the chief, anticipating early in the present emergency what its outcome might be, exercised the utmost vigilance, and has succeeded in getting together an adequate number of rifles with which to thoroughly equip such of the militiamen as may be without them.

Many of the latter are armed with rifles which, as one army officer said, have been disregarded by every nation under the sun. So that when the militiamen are regularly enrolled in the United States service prompt measures will be taken to equip them thoroughly for every duty.

It will take several days to tabulate the reports that came from the Governors today, and until this is done, the officers of the department are unable to say with any precision just what will be required to completely equip the guard for actual service.

Changes of Rendezvous.

Rendezvousing points for State volunteers have been changed by direction of Secretary Alger as follows: Iowa, Davenport to Des Moines. In the Indian Territory troops will concentrate at Venita. The rendezvous for the Kansas troops has been changed from Kansas City to the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. The apportionment for Idaho has been changed from two troops of cavalry to two battalions of infantry.

Recruiting for the regular army under the Hull Army Reorganization bill will be begun at once. A circular has been prepared giving directions for this work, and this will be issued probably to-morrow.

The recruiting will be carried on in the regiments where they are now located by regimental recruiting boards, and at the various army posts throughout the country. With an adequate force, the officials believe that quick progress will be made toward recruiting the army to its full war strength of 61,000 men.

MUSTERING OFFICERS NAMED.

Assignments by Secretary Alger to the Several State Rendezvous.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary Alger has detailed the following-named officers to muster into the service of the United States for the States, and at the stations set opposite their names, the troops called out by the President's proclamation. The officers are to go without delay to the rendezvous designated and report their arrival to the Governors of the States and execute the work assigned them as soon as practicable.

The State, place of rendezvous, and recruiting officers are as follows:

Connecticut, Niantic, First Lieut. Hamilton, Second Artillery.
Delaware, Wilmington, First Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Eighth Infantry.
Maine, Portland, Second Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry.
Maryland, Baltimore, Capt. Walter L. Finnery, Ninth Cavalry.
Massachusetts, Springfield, First Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery.
New Hampshire, Concord, Capt. Winfield S. Edderly, Seventh Cavalry.
New Jersey, Jersey City, Capt. William Butler, Third Infantry.
New York, Peekskill, Lieut. Col. G. W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, assistant.
Pennsylvania, Mount Gretna, Major A. M. Thompson, Second Cavalry; Capt. A. R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, assistant.
Rhode Island, Providence, First Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry.
Vermont, Burlington, Major Stephen J. Jocelyn, Nineteenth Infantry.
Virginia, Richmond, First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, First Infantry.
West Virginia, Martinsburg, Second Lieut. Douglas Settle, Tenth Infantry.
District of Columbia, Washington, Capt. Charles H. Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry.

If from any cause the Governors find it necessary to change the place of rendezvous, they are to notify the War Department at once.

THE ARMY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Formation by Division—Belief That Cuba May Not Be Invaded Before Next Autumn.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., April 26.—General field orders directing the formation into a division of two brigades of the infantry regiments of the United States troops here were issued to-day by Major Gen. Brooke. Col. James J. Van Horne of the Eighth Infantry is put in command of the division, he being the ranking senior officer. The first brigade is composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, with Col. Andrew S. Burt of the Twenty-fifth in command. The Second Brigade, according to the general order, is made up of the Second and Twenty-fourth Infantry, "and such other infantry as may arrive hereafter."

Plans in regard to the formation of the Second Brigade were knocked awry this evening by the definite announcement that the order for the First Regiment from Presidio and Benicia Barracks, Cal., to proceed to Chickamauga had been countermanded, and that the regiment had gone into camp at New Orleans. This also, for the time being at least, disposed of the plan of the organization of the infantry into three brigades of three regiments each. As it stands now the Sixteenth, from Fort Sherman, Spokane, and Boisé Barracks, is the only regiment Major Gen. Brooke is reasonably certain of having incorporated in his Third Brigade. Detached officers of that regiment have already reported for duty here.

The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments—the former from Forts Bliss and Sam Houston and the latter from Forts Brady and Wayne—it is thought, however, may come to Chickamauga, in which case three brigades of three regiments each will be formed. As the Second Brigade now stands, Col. J. C. Bates of the Second is in command.

Battery K of the First, from Texas, and Batteries C and E of the Third, from San Francisco, arrived to-day. This makes ten batteries in camp and completes the artillery concentration here. It is the intention to organize them into two battalions of five batteries each, with Majors Lancaster and Dillenback as commanders.

The Second Regiment of Infantry, from Fort Keogh and Harrison, Mon., and Fort Yates, N. D., 469 men and 22 officers, in command of Col. J. C. Bates, which arrived last night, went into camp near the Twenty-fourth, on the Lafayette Road. The cavalry arrivals consisted of Troop A of the Third, from Fort Huachuca, and Troops F and K of the Second, from Fort Wingate.

Field orders were issued to-day for the rigid policing of the camp. Daily inspections of the camps will be made and every sanitary precaution taken. It is quite probable that the entire body of troops located here will be vaccinated.

By next week the brigades of infantry will have been definitely formed and the artillery battalions announced. Then the field manoeuvres of an army will begin.

Major Sharp, Chief Commissariat of Gen. Brooke's staff, has asked authority from Washington to establish a provision depot in Chattanooga such as the Government has at St. Louis and other large cities. The provisioning of such a large force of troops as is now gathered at Chickamauga Park renders it absolutely necessary to have the base of supplies at a nearer point than St. Louis, and it is expected that the authority for the establishment of the depot will be granted at once. Major Sharp has made his headquarters at the park, and a local purchasing agent will be placed in charge of the Chattanooga depot, who will buy the supplies necessary.

Hundreds of applications for enlistment in the regular service have been made since the encampment of the United States troops at Chickamagua, and it is the intention to establish a recruiting station at Chattanooga immediately.

Opinion among the army officers here varies as to the length of time the troops will be stationed at the National Park. Among those best informed, the opinion is freely expressed that no movement in the direction of Cuba will be made for two months at least, and possibly not before Fall. The Army Reorganization bill will necessitate whipping into army discipline an extraordinary number of raw men, at best a tedious job, but one necessary before the forward movement begins.

As by that time the weather in Cuba would be fatal to the landing of troops, it is believed by many that should the occupation of Cuba by United States armed forces be finally decided on, it will not be ordered before Autumn.

Prominent Tarrytown Men Enlist.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 26.—Frederick E. Weeks of this place, who is Assistant District Attorney of Westchester County, has resigned to go to the war. He is a member of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment. Within the last few days J. M. Ledwith, President of North Tarrytown; Frank E. Clarke, Principal of the East View School, and George N. Pratt, editor of The Mount Pleasant Sentinel, have enlisted in Company C of the Seventy-first.

Mobilization May Be Deferred.

ALBANY, April 26.—Up to a late hour tonight Gov. Black had not yet received the official order from Washington detailing how the National Guard will be mustered into service as volunteers. Without these orders it is impossible for the military authorities to go any further in the work of providing the quota of men which the State is expected to furnish. Major Gen. Roe expects to get returns from all the companies in the State by noon to-morrow. With this data at hand the troops can be mobilized at short notice. It is expected that the mobilization will not take place until the latter part of the week.

Independent Militia Not Wanted.

ALBANY, April 26.—Major Gen. Roe, in a response to a tender to raise a volunteer regiment or battalion in Schenectady County made by Senator Brackett, Assemblyman Myers and the Mayor of Schenectady said that no independent organizations composed of volunteers would be called upon to make up the State's quota of troops under the present call. He said that the call would be responded to by members of the National Guard organizations, and that what they might lack in making up their full organization strength would be supplied by recruiting.

Patients recovering from fever gain greatly in strength and flesh by taking **Malt-Nutrine**—the Food Drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

RECRUITING STATIONS BUSY

Besieged All Day by Would-Be Volunteers Anxious to be Sent to the Front.

SCENES AT OLD GUARD TENTS

Required Complement Already Enrolled at Many Places, and Work of Selection by Physical Examination Will Now Begin.

With every succeeding hour the number of volunteers for the several regiments which are being recruited by various organizations and individuals throughout the city increases, and at most of the recruiting stations it was said yesterday that the required complement had been secured, and that therefore no further enlistments would be received. The work of physical examination will now be taken up, and though it is expected that a large proportion of the volunteers will be rejected, sufficient margin has been allowed in the enrollment to make up any deficiency resulting from physical incapacity. As a rule, the volunteers are men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, though applicants for enlistment ranged from fifteen to seventy-five years. Those so far accepted are apparently able-bodied men and willing to serve in any branch of the service or in any part of the world where they may be sent.

The Lafayette Post brigade, with headquarters at 256 Broadway, is still recruiting, although more than the number of men needed have been enrolled. So far over 4,000 names appear on the registers, and it has been found necessary to add several more recruiting stations. The complete list of stations in this city, with the men in charge, up to date is:

In Manhattan Borough—George A. Darling, 128 Charles Street; A. S. Washburn, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street; J. H. O'Connell, 260 West Thirtieth Street; F. A. Ware, 309 Broadway; William A. Copp, 15 Broad Street; J. J. Spies, 102 West Thirty-fourth Street; Wilbur C. Goodale, 106 West Twenty-fourth Street; Max Schiemangk, 70 Second Avenue; L. E. Waterman, Jr., 157 Broadway; C. H. B. Shepherd, 61 Beekman Street; Julius Belzner, Jr., 189 West Tenth Street; W. R. Mitchell, Colonnade Hotel; Edgar Zabriskie, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; George E. Baldwin, 31 Liberty Street; E. R. Esmond, 574 Bennett Building; B. P. Remzone, Bethune and West Streets; Joseph H. Stiner, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue; Bloomingdale Brothers, Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, in charge of Charles Levy; L. T. Waldron, 301 Broadway. In Brooklyn Borough—G. W. Jones, 179 Remsen Street. In Queens Borough—A. T. Wyckoff.

At the headquarters of the Lafayette Post brigade bids are being received for equipments and camp paraphernalia, and it is expected that by the end of this week all contracts will have been closed.

The "Blues and Grays."

The regiment heretofore organized as the First New York Volunteer Artillery by Col. J. E. Bloom, and which is to be uniformed by Lafayette Post, has decided to complete its organization as an infantry regiment, so that it can be offered to the Government as a whole. It has also adopted the name of the "Blues and Grays," in accordance with the colors of its uniforms, a mixture of blue and gray. Regimental headquarters have been opened at 146 West Twenty-third Street, where physicians are now in attendance every day and evening to examine the men physically. The other recruiting offices of the regiment now opened are at Lieut. Col. Mayer's headquarters, 538 East Eighty-seventh Street; Capt. Lawrence's headquarters, 812 Boulevard, and Capt. Thorn's headquarters, 298 Canal Street.

William Astor Chanler's regiment, with headquarters at 140 Sixth Avenue, is complete, having recruited nearly 2,000 men, and no more names will be registered. To-day the physical examinations will begin under the supervision of Dr. Cook, Examining Surgeon of the Police Department. Permission was obtained from the Police Board to call in the services of the police surgeons. A crowd of disappointed men hovered around headquarters all day begging for a chance to enlist, but they were all refused and requested to call again in a few days, when, should the number of rejections warrant, they will have an opportunity to step in.

The regiment raised by M. C. Hughes at 19 Bowery is also complete, and the recruiting station has been abandoned. About 2,000 of the men enrolled appeared yesterday morning at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, where it was intended to muster them and put them through preliminary drills, as well as appoint temporary officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned. The janitor of the armory was aroused and came to the gates, entirely unconscious of the reception that awaited him.

He was greeted with a peremptory demand to "open up" and let in the crowd, but, having received no orders from the Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, he refused to admit any one. The crowd became noisy and demonstrative, and some one ran to Mr. Hughes's restaurant at 19 Bowery to apprise him of the situation. He arrived a few minutes later and informed the janitor that he had obtained permission from Col. Duffy to use the armory as a drilling place. He could not produce a written order, however, and the janitor would not budge.

Mr. Hughes mounted a soap box and made an informal speech to the crowd, which was becoming more and more impatient every minute.

"Fellow-soldiers," he began, and the crowd cheered long and loud. "Some great blunder has been committed. [Shouts of "Rats!" and "Wotchergivinus?"] I can see quite plainly that some underhanded motive is at work to prevent the Bowery from sending the first regiment to the front. [Cries of "Soak 'em!" "Dis is a big fake!"] I am sure Col. Duffy would not purposely exclude this regiment. But we can wait, and I have sent a messenger for the Colonel, so we may yet get into the armory."

Col. Duffy did not come, however, and the crowd was finally dismissed with orders to come to the armory again to-day, when they would surely be admitted.

Old Guard Recruiting Tent.

The Old Guard recruiting tent, in Union Square, was doing what one of the officers characterized as a "land office" business. At the close of the day's work over 400 applications for enrollment had been received, mostly from clerks in the neighboring department stores. Capts. A. T. Decker and C. A. Stadler and Lieuts. C. C. Hummel and Robert Taylor were kept busy all day. A number of the applicants were under the impression that they would be taken in as members of the Old Guard, and when they found that this was not to be the case, they refused to enroll themselves. Capt. Decker, who was doing duty on the outside of the tent and acting as a bureau of information, was besieged by eager questioners as to what the Old Guard would do for the volunteers, and he had hard work explaining to the men that it would merely raise a regiment and turn it over to the United States, at the same time endeavoring to obtain commissions as officers of the regiment for members of the Old Guard who had seen active service and were competent to assume commands.

Men of every nationality presented themselves and expressed their willingness to serve in any capacity.

A few yards away from the Old Guard tent was the recruiting tent, opened by Lieut. Col. John W. Marshall, and there nearly a dozen men were kept busy. Pacing up and down in front of the tent was Private Blatz of the Zouaves, with a rifle across his shoulder, and in stentorian tones calling upon the men to enlist. Every time he saw an indication of a man's approach he would seize him by the collar and march him up to the recruiting officer, with some commendatory remark by way of encouragement. The crowds that gathered about the tents closely watched the proceedings, and when some stalwart fellow emerged from the station as a regularly enrolled volunteer, a mild cheer would greet him.

So far, Col. Marshall has over 1,100 names registered, including the enrollment in the station at 280 East Broadway.

The Old Guard recruiting tent, at Madison Square, enrolled about 300 men yesterday, and Capt. H. H. Brockway, who is in charge, expects that in another day or two the full quota for the regiment will be obtained.

In Bowling Green and Mail Street.

The recruiting tents set up in Bowling Green and Mail Street, opposite City Hall Park, by the Old Guard were besieged all day by a large crowd of men all eager to enroll and anxious to be called to the front.

This was particularly true in the Wall Street tent, where Lieut. Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, was in charge. Some of the applicants were disappointed when they were informed that they were only enrolled and not actually enlisted, and a number of them went over to West Street to enlist in the regular army, so anxious were they to see actual service at once.

The uniforms of the Old Guard were a great attraction at the booths, and the martial figure of Lieut. Peters, with his flowing military mustache, was much admired.

Shortly after the enrollment began in both the down-town stations it was found that the A tents were too small to accommodate the throngs, and large wall tents were ordered and erected. The enrollment in President Peters's tent began at 10:10 o'clock, and at 5:10, when the books closed for the day, 280 names had been taken, an average of forty an hour. Capt. F. H. Ely, who did all the actual work of enrollment, did not leave the tent for seven hours, and was kept hustling all the time. He put all the applicants through a course of sprouts, and turned away fully fifty men and boys who he thought would not meet the physical or age requirements. The men booked were as a rule a fine-looking lot, nearly all American born and unmarried.

The first man who subscribed his name was Charles M. Felder, twenty-two years old, who said he was a farmer and who lives at Osborne Street and Sutor Avenue, Brooklyn. Then came two strapping big fellows, who said they had come on from Pennsylvania to fight. They wanted action right away, and after deliberation decided to enlist in the regular army.

He Had Served Before.

"You know what this means?" said Capt. Ely to one applicant.

"I ought to," he replied, taking a folded paper carefully from his pocket and turning it over to the Captain. It was a certificate of service showing that Charles Closter had enlisted in 1867 for three years in Battery I, First Regiment, United States Artillery.

"How old are you?" asked Capt. Ely.

"Forty-seven," was the reply.

"Over the limit," said the Captain.

"But they'll take me as a veteran. I had yellow fever in Brownsville, Texas, in 1868, and would be a good man to send to Cuba, and I want to go." Closter was enrolled.

A. E. Andrade of 384 St. Nicholas Avenue, an American of Cuban descent, also got his name down. He is twenty-two years old and said he served in Cuba under Maceo and Guerra, going with an expedition from Tampa. He was wounded and sent to the Junta here with dispatches, since which time he has been unable to get away again.

John Murphy, from County Galway, wanted to go to the front right off. He said he came from fighting stock, and looked it. When he took the pen to sign his hand shook, and he said "I think I could handle a gun or a good stout stick better than that thing," indicating the pen, "and I want a chance to prove it." He was told that his chance was not very remote.

At the Bowling Green tent, Capt. Wenman was in charge, and here 350 men were enrolled up to 5 o'clock. The first man was F. R. Bixby, Jr., twenty-nine years old, of 1,561 Broadway, and a son of ex-Senator Bixby.

Capt. Wenman said he well remembered the enlistment during the rebellion, and while that was enlistment for actual and immediate service, the men being sent at once to barracks, he thought that there was quite as much enthusiasm now as there was at that time.

Bankers and Brokers' Regiment.

There is every indication that the Bankers and Brokers' Regiment will be one of the finest and best equipped in the city. D. K. Royer, who is in charge in the offices in the Mills Building, was kept busy enrolling men all day and answering the queries of representatives of various firms who wanted to sell uniforms, equipment, drugs, supplies, music, and every other conceivable thing.

There is a great deal of money behind this project, all the biggest men in Wall Street being interested in it. Charles E. Quincy, the Secretary of the Organization Committee, said yesterday that the committee would equip a regiment even to the necessary armament and offer it to the Government complete. If necessary, he said, the Government could have a brigade equally well equipped. Ex-Commodore Smith of the New York Yacht Club is the Chairman of the Organization Committee.

Mr. Quincy, who declined to go into details until after this meeting, intimated that some surprises would be sprung when the personnel of the committees were made public. There is much speculation on the Street as to the man to be named as Colonel, it being known that some prominent Wall Street men who have had experience and seen active service have tendered their services.

There will be a meeting this afternoon of the organization at headquarters, when the sub-committees on finance, subscription, military, recruiting, equipment, and press will be named.

A Tammany Regiment.

District Attorney Gardiner, Fire Commissioner Scannell, County Clerk Sohmer, and Register Fromme will leave for Albany today to offer to Gov. Black a Tammany regiment and the regiment which William Astor Chanler has recruited.

A number of applications for leave of absence have been received by Fire Commissioner Scannell from firemen who want to enlist as volunteers. The first application was from Lieut. Harry Hauck of Engine Company 26.

Policemen are also sending in applications for leave of absence on the ground that they would like to enlist in the volunteer army.

Tammany Hall had an idea of raising an entire division, but, although this plan has not been abandoned, it will not be carried out immediately, for the reason that it has turned out that such a large body of men could not be utilized at present. Col. Gardiner says he feels confident that a division could be raised by Tammany inside of thirty-six, or at most, forty-eight, hours.

Ex-Coroner Coombs Wants to Enlist.

Ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs visited the office of District Attorney Marean in Brooklyn yesterday and asked permission to enlist in the army. He was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr. Coombs told the District Attorney that he was anxious to fight for his country, but made no reference to his case. He was convicted some time ago of defrauding the county by charging fees for inquests that were never held and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year and seven months. An appeal is now pending, and Coombs is out on bail. The District Attorney said he would take the matter under advisement.

Gen. Ramsay Offers to Serve.

Gen. John Ramsay, who commanded a New Jersey brigade during the civil war, and who now resides in Jersey City, where he is engaged in the manufacture of cigars, has offered his services to the Government. So have H. H. Abernethy, who is a Brigadier General of Militia on the retired list, and Col. Samuel D. Dickenson, who is City Treasurer. Each of the latter commanded the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., in turn.

New Jersey Troops May Get Extra Pay

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—Gov. Voorhees is considering the advisability of calling a special session of the Legislature to consider the wisdom of a State appropriation to supplement the Government's pay of the New Jersey troops in the volunteer army. It is suggested that only $13 a month will mean a hardship to many of the National Guard who will respond to the Governor's call for troops. The matter will probably be considered by the State Military Board to-morrow.

Enrollments at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., April 26.—Recorder George B. Senior of Paterson, who is a veteran of the rebellion, having served in Company G, Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, has opened a recruiting station in the City Hall Building and has secured about 200 young men who have volunteered to go to the front. Among the well-known men enrolled are Leavitt Griggs, son of the Attorney General; former Assemblyman James Robinson, and George L. Catlin, Jr., son of the former Minister to Stuttgart, Germany.

Leave with Pay for Dr. Van De Water.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church on Monday, its rector, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, was granted leave of absence without diminution of salary, until Oct. 1, to enable him to serve as Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., if summoned to the field by the President.

Spaniards Driven from Jonesville, Va.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., April 26.—Two Spaniards with dancing bears were driven out of Jonesville, Ga. One was seriously hurt, but they escaped.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MINES IN THE LOWER BAY

Can and Nun Buoys Being Placed in Position to Mark the Channel Passage.

HARBOR PATROL ESTABLISHED

Traffic of Summer Excursion Boats May Be Prohibited—Narrow Escape of a Steamer—Yarn About a Spy.

The orders issued on Monday by the War Department that vessels could only enter New York Harbor between sunrise and sunset had the effect of retarding a fleet of vessels which waited outside Sandy Hook until yesterday morning, and came trooping up the bay together. Eleven steamers swung at anchor outside the Hook Monday night. They were the Chattahoochee, from Savannah; the Chalmette, from New Orleans; the Saratoga, from Havana; the Condor, from Guayaquil; the Ardanrose, from Kingston; the Dora Foster, from Las Palmas; the Iroquois, from Jacksonville; the Ravensdale, from Havana, the Madura, from Shields; the Madinan, from St. Thomas, and the Vigilancia, from Matanzas. The British ship Norwood, from Manila, doubled

The work of laying submarine mines inside. The vessels were guided through the mine fields by Government pilots.

The work of laying submarines in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth and in the lower bay was continued throughout Monday night and all day yesterday. The tug Surprise was at work in the Narrows, assisted by six surf boats, and the derrick Right Arm, with six surf boats, was employed in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, while the lighthouse tender John Rodgers was engaged in placing white nun and can buoys, marking a "safe passage" through the main ship channel in the lower bay.

Position of the Buoys.

This marking of the channel passage was under the supervision of Capt. E. M. Shepard of the Lighthouse Board, the buoys being placed on the following bearings:

First Can Buoy (from sea)—Romer Beacon, N., ⅜ W.; Oriental Hotel, (centre,) N. E. ⅞ N.; Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. N. W., ⅞ W.

Second Can Buoy—Romer Beacon, N., ⅜ E.; Oriental Hotel, N. E., ¾ N.; Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. N. W., ⅝ W.

Third Can Buoy—Sandy Hook Main Lighthouse, S. S. E., ¼ E.; Romer Beacon, N., by E.; Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. N. W., ¾ W.

First Nun Buoy—Oriental Hotel, N. E., ⅝ N.; Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. N. W., ⅝ W.; Romer Beacon, N., 7-16 E.

Second Nun Buoy—Sandy Hook Main Lighthouse, S. S. E., ¼ E.; Romer Beacon, N. by E., ¼ E.; Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. N. W., ⅝ W.

The instructions for following this indicated channel are very specific. As a deviation from it is likely to lead to the total destruction of a vessel, extreme caution is demanded. The nun buoys must be left on the starboard hand by vessels entering, and the can buoys on the port hand until Sandy Hook Main Lighthouse bears S. S. E., ½ E., when danger is past and the regular courses may be resumed.

Thus far 74 mines have been placed in the bay, and before the work of the engineers is completed, three times that number will have been planted between the Narrows and Sandy Hook. Pilots have been warned to be especially cautious when turning in Gedney's Channel, where "contact" mines were placed yesterday. These engines of destruction are exploded by a comparatively slight concussion, and officers say that small craft of all kinds will do well to remain entirely out of the lower bay for the present.

Major Henry M. Adams of the Engineers, who has charge of the submarine defenses of the harbor, was in conference at the Army Building yesterday with Lieut. Commander Field, who is to command the patrol boats of the mosquito fleet in this harbor. As a result the patrol of the harbor was established yesterday afternoon under the direction of Lieut. Commander Field, the following vessels of the Lighthouse Board being drafted into that service temporarily: The John Rodgers, Capt. Roland; the Gardenia, Capt. Matthews; the Daisy, Capt. Perry; the Mistletoe, Capt. Madder, and the Rose, Capt. Sherman. The East and Swash Channels were closed to all vessels leaving or entering the harbor even during the day, and the main ship channel will be used exclusively by navigators.

When the patrol service is fully organized the boats will be formed into three lines to act as sentinels, to give warning in case of the approach of hostile ships, and to warn vessels to follow the main channel in their way in and out. One of the lines will be placed just outside of Sandy Hook, a second half way between the Hook and the Narrows, and a third across the harbor from Bay Ridge to Tompkinsville.

A Steamer's Narrow Escape.

Major Adams said that an outgoing steamer, in passing out yesterday morning barely escaped fouling one of the deadly contact mines, and all pilots were notified to be more careful. The Lighthouse Department expected to receive last night orders from the War Department to extinguish the lights in the lower bay, including the Highland Lights, Sandy Hook Light, Norton's Point Light, and others.

The clerks in the office of Lieut. Commander Patch, Supervisor of the Harbor, were kept busy answering questions of irate dredgers and scavengers who have been accustomed to tow their barges out to sea and empty them during the night hours. The Street Cleaning Department sent word that, although it would abide by the orders with pleasure, it desired permission to dump its scows outside the lightship at any stage of the tide. Heretofore the scows have been allowed to dump only on the second half of the ebb tide. Chief Clerk Morrison gave the required permission for yesterday only. To-day the department will be compelled to load its scows at night and take them to sea during the day. This order will apply to all scavengers.

Many inquiries were received from persons intending to sojourn on the Staten Island and the Jersey coasts during the Summer, who desired to know if the ferry and steamer traffic to those districts would be interfered with. They were informed that the War Department's order prohibiting traffic at night applied only to the harbor from the Narrows to Sandy Hook. In these waters the order will be carried out strictly. The Long Branch steamers will have to arrange their schedule so as to be in dock at the Highlands or within the Narrows at sundown. The Summer excursion boats to Coney Island and Rockaway Beach, &c., will all be stopped at sundown, and may not be allowed to run even during the day, as their route will extend over a section of the mine fields.

A detail of six men from Company A, Battery of Engineers, from Willets Point, left yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. The men, who are under command of Corp. Henry Beck, are to lay mines in San Francisco Harbor. It is reported that the pontoon trains now held in readiness at Willets Point will move to the front to-day or to-morrow.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that a man proved to be a Spanish spy masquerading in a United States Army uniform had been arrested at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, and conveyed in irons to the Governors Island prison. Lieut. H. C. Hale, stationed at Governors Island, and the Sergeant Major at Fort Hancock positively denied the story.

Capt. Albert S. Cummings, who has been detailed at Governors Island in charge of the map work and statistical compilation of the Department of the East, was yesterday ordered to Fort Monroe, to command one of the new batteries of ten-inch guns there. His work on Governors Island will be taken up by Lieut. H. C. Hale.

BOSTON NEEDS ITS POLICE.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Police Commissioners have decided that the members of the department cannot have leave to go to the war. They say they cannot grant permission to any officer, either with or without pay.

Chairman Martin said to-day that the board had come to the conclusion that the 1,200 men in the department would be needed to protect the city. Gen. Martin said further that if an officer were allowed to go the entire department would get the fever and the department would be demoralized.

In the case of Patrolmen Brown of Station 16, who asked for thirteen months' leave of absence on Monday, the board will act at once. Brown will be suspended and his case taken up for trial when he comes back. He has violated the rules by enlisting without notifying the Commissioners. A week ago he went to the navy yard and enlisted as an engineer. He has been assigned for duty on the gunboat Bancroft, now at the yard waiting for ammunition.

WEST POINT GRADUATION.

Class of [illegible] Receives Diplomas, and Some of the Members Are Ordered to Report for Duty.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., April 26.—West Point at [illegible] o'clock to-day graduated the class of [illegible]. The stern requirements of the service permitted nothing but short ceremonies attending this hurried call to duty. The delivery of the diplomas was made by Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent of the Academy, and the address to the class by Col. Peter S. Michie, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

The exercises are usually held under a large tent in front of the chapel on the green plain in the middle of June, but to-day the chapel was the scene of the presentation of the coveted diplomas. This is the first time since 1861 that any class has been graduated before the end of the academic year. There were none of the many pleasant features which usually attend graduation of the class, no hop, no farewell dinner, but there were fifty-five happy young men. The examination usually held in June will probably not be held this year until later, as it may become necessary to graduate the second class soon. If such becomes necessary, that examination and graduation may not take place before July or August.

The following is the standing of the class, in order of general merit:

Frank Boggs, (Penn.,) C. S. Smith, (Ill.,) W. W. Wooten, (N. C.,) L. Brown, (Tenn.,) R. D. Keer, (West Va.,) E. I. Brown, (Ga.,) A. A. Fryes, (Ore.,) M. McCloskey, (Penn.,) J. C. Stephens, (Tenn.,) T. E. Merrill, (Ky.,) M. C. Kerth, (Ill.,) C. H. Munton, (Mich.,) G. A. Nugent, (Md.,) W. W. Hamilton, (Ga.,) C. W. Olwell, (Kan.,) W. E. Cole, (Utah,) Fox Connor, (Miss.,) H. W. Butner, (N. C.,) F. R. Meade, (Va.,) M. G. Spinks, (Miss.,) A. Jordan, Jr., (Mo.,) H. L. Newbold, (Md.,) W. F. Nesbitt, (Md.,) J. B. Gowen, (N. Y.,) E. D. Bricker, (Penn.,) T. T. Maginnis, (Minn.,) W. W. Fiscus, Jr., (Penn.,) E. Scott, (Neb.,) D. G. Berry, (Ill.,) E. N. Benchley, (Mass.,) Malin Craig, (Penn.,) Harold Hammond, (Ill.,) Ralph E. Ingram, (Mass.,) R. C. Davis, (Penn.,) Joseph F. Janda, (Wis.,) Alvan C. Read, (La.,) A. C. Welborn, (Miss.,) Clarke Churchman, (Del.,) David E. W. Lyle, (Mich.,) A. E. Williams, (N. C.,) R. F. Walton, (Ala.,) C. W. Eaton, (N. J.,) Guy V. Henry, Jr., (at large,) E. H. Martin, (N. Y.,) H. A. Lafferty, (Cal.,) David H. Wheeler, (Ohio,) Conrad G. Babcock, (N. Y.,) Edgar Ridenour, (Ind.,) C. B. Humphrey, (Kan.,) T. Berkeley Enochs, (Ohio,) W. L. Murphy, (Iowa,) R. J. Maxey, (Ark.,) G. M. Cralle, (Va.,) J. F. Gohn, (Ill.,) J. H. Bradford, (Ariz.,) Wallace B. Scales, (Tex.,) David L. Stone, (Miss.)

WASHINGTON, April 26. — Col. Ernst, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, telegraphed a list of the students graduating to-day. He recommended them assignments as follows:

Messrs. Boggs, Smith, Wooten, L. Brown, Kerr, E. I. Brown, and Fryes for engineer duty.

Messrs. McCloskey, Stephens, Merrill, Kerth, Munton, Nugent, Hamilton, and Olwell, ordnance duty.

Messrs. Connor, Butner, Meade, Spinks, Jordan, Jr., Newbold, Nesbitt, Gowen, Cole, Bricker, Maginnis, Fiscus, Jr., Scott, Berry, Benchley, Craig, Hammond, Ingram, Davis, Janda, Read, Welborn, Churchman, Lyle, Williams, Walton, Eaton, and Henry, Jr., for artillery duty.

Messrs. Martin, Lafferty, Wheelock, Babcock, Ridenour, Humphrey, Enochs, Murphy, Maxey, Cralle, Gohn, Bradford, Scales, and Stone for cavalry or infantry duty.

The first seven have been ordered to report to the Adjutant General without delay.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The Work of Organization—Col. Washington to Form a Brigade.

The work of organizing the National Volunteer Reserves has grown to such proportions that it has been found impossible to handle it at the headquarters in New York. The President's call for volunteers having rendered it desirable that all enrollments be immediately available to the Adjutant General of each State, the Reserve officers have requested that all enrollments now in the hands of organizations and individuals throughout the country be sent at once to the Adjutant Generals of the respective States, so that delay in transit to New York and thence to the capital of each State will be avoided. It is requested that a memorandum of all enrollment blanks be reported to the National headquarters in this city.

The desire for immediate assignment to organizations has become so great at the headquarters of the reserve that Col. Washington, the President of the reserve, has consented to form a brigade, which is already far advanced. Enlistments for this brigade will be accepted to-day at the headquarters on the tenth floor of the Washington Building, Broadway.

Since Friday last 125,000 enlistment blanks have been demanded by the recruiting stations in different parts of the country.

Enrollment headquarters will be opened for the Second Regiment of National volunteers at the following places: 117 East Fourteenth Street, Louis Weiss; Fifth Avenue Hotel news stand; 264 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Washington cigar store; 253 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, office of E. Schoonmaker; 68 Broadway, office of S. H. H. Galland. A company will be raised among the employes of the United States Express Company.

LIEUT. DRIPS LIABLE TO ARREST.

Army Officer Dropped for Desertion Rose from the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Second Lieut. Joseph Drips of the Eighth Infantry, whose name has been dropped from the army roll because he was absent from duty for three months without leave, is liable to arrest as a deserter wherever found in the jurisdiction of the United States and to be court-martialed.

No explanation was given at the War Department of the long absence of the Lieutenant without leave. The department waited through three months to hear from him, and then dropped him from the rolls as a deserter to date, April 17. His whereabouts is not known, but it is said that he will be subjected to a trial as soon as he is found. Drips entered the army from the State of Iowa, and was a private, Corporal, and Sergeant of Troop D, Eighth Cavalry, from May 9, 1893, to March 23, 1896. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry on March 5, 1896.

Clyde Liners Still Running.

Regarding a report that the Clyde Line would discontinue its West Indian and coast service, and that some of its vessels would go into Government service, an official of the line said yesterday:

"While we have been doing a considerably reduced business in our Southern and foreign trade, the report that the Government had chartered the Comanche, and that the Iroquois had ceased running is somewhat premature. We still continue to send vessels on both routes, but the number has been materially reduced. I cannot yet see the necessity for a total discontinuance. If the Government wants our vessels we will gladly turn them over, but as yet no such request has been made. Negotiations with the Government for the charter of the Comanche are still pending."

American Line Announcement.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 26.—The officials of the American Line announce that the steamers Chester and Berlin will call at Queenstown from the beginning of May. These steamers heretofore have been in the Antwerp trade and did not stop at Queenstown.

Wants to Join the Red Cross Staff.

Miss Francis, a niece of the late Ward McAllister, called at the Red Cross Hospital, in West One Hundredth Street, yesterday, and offered her services as a nurse to go to Cuba. Dr. Lesser, the surgeon in charge, informed her that it was necessary to make an application, and she promised she would do so later.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:20 A. M.—145 West Forty-fifth Street; Thomas Wood; damage, $300.
8:30 A. M.—295 Pearl Street; Jacob Bloch; damage slight.
10:45 A. M.—95 Pitt Street; Henry Nitke; damage, $100.
12:30 P. M.—416 East Ninety-fourth Street; no damage.
1:05 P. M.—217 West End Avenue; Max Worister; damage, $500.
1:10 P. M.—26 West Broadway; Watson Rubber Company; damage, $100.
3:25 P. M.—19 Wooster Street; M. Cleiesse; damage, $20.
5 P. M.—119 East Fifty-third Street; William Kildruff; damage, $30.
6:30 P. M.—27 South William Street; C. H. Arnold & Co. and others; damage, $20,000.
7:30 P. M.—139 Norfolk Street; Harry Brand; damage, $10.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George O. Squier, Third Artillery, is detailed as Acting Signal Officer, Department of the East, and will report to the commanding General of that department for duty at once.

An army retiring board is ordered by the Secretary of War to meet at Tampa, Fla., at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. John S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry; Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; Col. Alfred T. Smith, Thirteenth Infantry; Major Aaron H. Appel, Surgeon; Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Henry H. Robinson, Fourth Infantry, Recorder.

Col. Henry C. Cook, Fifth Infantry, is ordered by the Secretary of War to report in person to Col. John S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Tampa, Fla., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

Capt. Leonard Wood is relieved from duty in Washington, and will proceed to the following-named places, in the order designated, for duty in connection with the recruitment of a regiment of mounted riflemen, to be organized under Section 7 of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898: Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory; Salt Lake City, Utah; Santa Fé, New Mexico; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Phoenix, Arizona; Boisé City, Idaho; Carson City, Nev.

Transfers in the Fourth Artillery: Second Lieut. Henry H. Whitney from Battery A to Battery L, Lieut. William S. Guignard from Battery L to Battery A.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department:

Major Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved temporarily from duty as Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri, and Purchasing Commissary at Omaha, Neb., and will proceed, with such clerical assistance as may be necessary, to Tampa, Fla., and report to the General in command of the troops at that place for temporary duty.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his present duties as Chief Commissary, Department of the Colorado, and Purchasing Commissary at Denver, Col., will report to the commanding officer, Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty as Chief Commissary of that department, retaining his station at Denver, Col.

Navy.

Gunner W. Walsh is detached from the navy yard, Washington, April 25, and ordered to the St. Paul immediately.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. E. Palmer is ordered to the Amphitrite, April 25.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore is detached from duty with and ordered to the St. Paul immediately, April 25.

Commander J. V. B. Bleecker is detached from the command of the Bancroft, April 25, and ordered to the hospital, Boston, for treatment.

Lieut. C. L. Burns, retired, is appointed Recorder of the board of which Capt. Rodgers is President, April 25.

Ensign H. C. Longnecker, retired, is ordered to the Richmond temporarily.

Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, retired, is ordered for temporary duty in general storekeeper's department, navy yard, New York, April 25.

Commander H. Elmer is detached from the charge of the mosquito flotilla and ordered to await orders, April 25.

Rear Admiral H. Erben, retired, is ordered in charge of mosquito flotilla work, April 25.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack is detached as naval attaché at Berlin, Germany, April 25, and ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett, retired, is assigned to duty as chief intelligence officer, April 25.

Commander F. M. Barker, retired, is ordered to Berlin, Germany, as naval attaché, April 25.

Lieut. J. W. Hagenman, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, April 25.

Ensign W. R. Robertson, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, April 29.

Lieut. E. S. Jacob, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, April 29.

Ensign D. W. Beswick, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, April 29.

Lieut. A. H. Cobb, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, April 29.

Mate James H. Haynsworth is appointed, April 25, to the naval station at Port Royal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. B. Hancock is appointed, April 25.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Coates is appointed, April 25.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John J. Snyder is appointed, April 25.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John B. Gibbs is appointed, April 25.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry A. Dunn is appointed, April 25.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan Stuart is appointed, April 25.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Blackwell is appointed, April 25.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Anton Heger is appointed, April 25.

Acting Naval Cadet George C. Lodge is appointed, April 25.

Acting Ensign Thomas L. Jenkins is appointed, April 25.

PIGEONS FOR WAR USES.

Three Hundred Bought to be Used in the Signal Service.

ELWOOD, Ind., April 26.—The Government has contracted for the purchase of the 300 trained homing pigeons owned by plate glass workers in this city.

The birds are well trained, and are used to making long journeys in remarkably quick time.

They will be used in the Signal Service during the war with Spain.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 26.—The city almshouse, situated three miles west of this city, and containing thirty-three male and nineteen female inmates, was gutted by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $25,000; insured for one-half.

GARDINER, Me., April 26.—Two buildings were burned here early this morning, causing a loss of $17,000. George Reed, stove and tinware dealer; Hermon Lodge, F. and A. M., and A. W. Cunningham, grocer, are the losers, besides Mrs. Robinson Reed and the Capt. Worth estate, who owned the buildings.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., April 26.—A fire which at one time threatened the business portion of this place early to-day burned two of the principal stores and one dwelling. The fire started in Bancock's drug store at 3 o'clock and spread to Ernest Loper's general store and to William Swenck's residence. The damage is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $25,000, while the insurance is about half that amount.

Jeweled Belts,

with AMETHYSTS, TURQUOISES and AGATE STONES, at greatly reduced prices.

$15 BELTS are now $10, and others in proportion.

E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

GOING TO ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery?
Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

LEAKY ROOFS
If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles, and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE.
MERCHANT & CO., 247 Water St., New York.

The Wanamaker Store

The Good of An Ill-Wind

OUT of a combination of unfavorable conditions comes this favorable condition. There has been a check in the selling of Summer fabrics,—for what reason it is hard to say;—perhaps from many, with the weather as the chief. An east wind has more powers in such matters than wars and rumors of wars.

But it is effects, not causes, that will interest you most. The effect is a drop in Summer-fabric prices. Some of these reductions we have made ourselves,—in some cases it is the loss of another. Your gain in either case, and a new example of the incidental good of an ill-wind.

We offer this morning,

25c. Wool Check Cheviots, at 20c.
37½c. Silk mixed Cheviots, at 25c.
65c. Mixed Covert Cloths, 37½c.
85c. Diagonal Vigoreaux, at 50c.
$1 Two-toned Grenadines, at 50c.
60c. All-wool Diagonals (50 inch), at 50c.
$1.50 Covert Cloths (50 inch), at 75c.

All the goods are new, and all are choice in patterns and colorings. There is a particularly good assortment of shades in the Covert Cloths, which alone is a bargain worth a prominent announcement.

A Bicycle Worth Having

THE Continental was the wheel with which we first successfully attacked bicycle prices,—at that time ruling at $125. It was necessary to present a wheel which would give the lie to any claim that to reduce prices we had reduced quality. It was essential that the merit of the wheel should be apparent at a glance to any intelligent rider, and that acquaintance with it should only increase the good opinion first formed.

The Continental conformed to all these requirements. It was a wheel which was *good all through.* We have sold very nearly *twenty thousand* of them since that time, and have never had one purchaser express anything but satisfaction. We offer this wheel for 1898, brought up to the very pinnacle of 1898 perfection, at

Forty Dollars for Men's Model
Women's Model, $41.50.

We know of no bicycle which offers so much for the money as the Continental. We know of no $50 wheel and few $75 wheels so carefully, conscientiously and expertly put together.

Also THE HUMBER, $73, $75, $79.

Branch Store for Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries and Sporting Goods at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

Sailor Suits,—New Prices

THERE'S no bargain like a *seasonable* bargain. These fine little suits for Spring and Summer wear, are twice as cheap now as they would be at the same prices, toward the end of the season.

These were moderately priced yesterday. To-day they are immoderately under-priced. They are handsome little suits of good and dependable flannels and crashes, trimmed prettily and stylishly, and neither commonplace nor freakish in design and detail.

Prices are now $2.25 and $3.75. The saving is about a dollar-and-a-quarter on each suit. There are also a number of trousers for boys from 3 to 16 years, in English corduroy. People who know say they are worth a dollar. We ask 75c. for them.

Little-figured Millinery. TASTE cannot be measured in dollars and cents, nor is style a quality which can be gauged in figures. If they could these hats would cost more money, for their elegance and excellence is beyond question.

As it is, their prices are based on the practical cost of the materials and we were fortunate in getting special concessions on the materials. So the hats are doubly cheap.

Straw crown, with straw and braid brim, made on wire frames, trimmed with mull, quills and violets. Narrow back, sailor shape, all white, black with white, or white with black.

$1.25 each.

Millinery Parlors, Second floor.

Women's Underwear and Stockings. TWO items, concerning underwear for women in seasonable weights, taken at random from a great new stock. Also a few words about excellent values in stockings.

UNDERWEAR

At 50c. each—Women's vests, full size, silk mixed, in pink, cream, white, sky blue, lavender and black; silk crocheted at neck and shoulders; will give good satisfaction, and will launder well.

At $1 each—Vests and drawers, of fine white cotton, with silk stripes; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers button on side and have French band.

STOCKINGS

At 25c.—Of lisle thread, with double soles and high spliced heels; in fast black and assorted shades of tan and bronze. You'd willingly pay 35c. for equal quality.

At 35c., or 3 pairs for $1—Of seasonable weight cotton, fine gauge, unbleached feet, some with unbleached soles only; also all black cotton and lisle thread.

Broadway.

Selling Men's High-class Shoes. HERE'S a shoe for which you'd pay a custom shoemaker $9 or $10, and you'd not be overcharged at that, as shoe values are generally gauged. We sell this shoe at $6 a pair, and we'll fit you, too, as well as if it were made to order. A Blucher cut lace shoe of light tan Russia calf, with full high toe and stout extension sole—a graceful looking shoe, and one, too, that combines comfort, durability and style to a degree seldom found in any shoe we know of. SIX DOLLARS instead of $9 or $10.

Another instance: A low-quarter patent leather shoe, perfectly made and in the latest correct style. Critical men will appreciate them. They are selling at $5 a pair. Try to match them at that price.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Lawn Mower Season. THE song of the lawn-mower being now heard in the land, there can be no further doubt that Spring is upon us. Surburban residents may be interested to know that we sell a lawn-mower that will *really* run easily, and will stand more neglect and abuse without getting stiff in the bearings than any we know. It is one which we have had devised and made for us, and we have put our name to it;—that shows that we think it a pretty good one. We warrant every one. It has all the modern lawn-mower improvements and features, including the very valuable feature of self-oiling.

10-inch, $2.25 to 18-inch, $3.25.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE BOVIC BRINGS MUNITIONS.

Her Captain Feared Capture, but Kept a Bright Lookout.

The cargo of munitions for this Government on the steamship Bovic, which arrived yesterday, proved to be larger than at first reported. She brought 653 cases of cannon, carriage work, empty shells, and empty cartridge cases. They were shipped by the Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Capt. Jones of the Bovic said he thought war would be declared before he could arrive with his contraband cargo, and, knowing that Spanish spies were watching the shipments at Liverpool, he feared they would intercept him. He kept a bright lookout in order to avoid such an occurrence, and was glad to get in without interference. He sailed from Liverpool April 15.

The Wilson Line steamship Georgian is also bringing munitions for the Government, including 494 cases of ammunition, 34 cases of cannon, 20 cases of projectiles, and 4 gun shields. These are consigned to the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. She also has five cases of guns for West Point.

The [illegible], now due from London, has four cases of "machinery" for the Government.

DUE NOTICE TO NEUTRALS

The United States Informs Foreign Governments that We Are at War with Spain.

ENGLAND'S QUICK RESPONSE

Some of Her Colonies Acted Before War Was Declared—Proclamation of Queen Victoria—The Attitude of Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The State Department has conveyed notice to all of the powers and nations with which the United States holds friendly relations of the declaration of war yesterday by the Government of the United States. This is a necessary formality in order to set in motion the neutrality laws in many countries and estop claims for damages on the part of neutrals for vessels detained and turned back at blockades without due notice. The instructions, which have been sent to all the United States Legations abroad, direct attention to the fact that the war has existed since April 21, when the Spanish Government broke off diplomatic relations in order to avoid accepting the ultimatum at the hands of Minister Woodford. The text of the instructions is as follows:

> Department of State, April 25, 1898.
>
> A joint resolution of Congress, approved April 20, directed intervention for the pacification and independence of the Island of Cuba. The Spanish Government, on April 21, informed our Minister at Madrid that it considered this resolution equivalent to a declaration of war, and that it had accordingly withdrawn its Minister from Washington and terminated all diplomatic relations. Congress has, therefore, by an act approved to-day, declared that a state of war exists between the two countries since and including April 21. You will inform the Government to which you are accredited, so that its neutrality may be assured in the existing war.
>
> SHERMAN.

Responses have already begun to flow in. First among the neutrals to take cognizance of the situation and of the existence of a state of war were the British colonies. Their action goes in a measure to support the contention of this Government, that war actually existed before the declaration by Congress yesterday, since the British colonies in several cases made their proclamations of neutrality in advance of action by Congress.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, to-day received a cable dispatch from the British Foreign Office, signed by Lord Salisbury, announcing that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States had been signed. The dispatch states that the proclamation is similar to those issued on former occasions, but in addition directs special attention to the three rules of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, Article VI., which will be observed toward both countries.

The three rules to which Lord Salisbury directs special attention are of exceptional moment just at present, owing to the presence in British ports of several warships, including the Somers and Albany, intended for the United States Navy. These rules declare that a neutral Government is bound—

"First—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable grounds to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war with a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

"Second—Not to permit or to suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports and waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men.

"Third—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

The second rule doubtless accounts for the enforced departure of the United States fleet at Hongkong. The first rule appears to apply directly to several ships purchased by the United States abroad, and now hurrying to completion in British yards. Most important of these is the cruiser Albany, formerly the Abrouall of the Brazilian Navy. It is believed that the rule against the departure of warships will be given a very rigid construction.

Doubt is expressed here as to the report current in London, that the proclamation was due to an understanding between the United States and Great Britain, in order that other countries might be urged to adopt a similar attitude of neutrality. It is hardly believed that the United States would urge a proclamation, the first effect of which is to tie up American warships nearing completion in British yards.

The reports that Germany would not issue a proclamation of neutrality, in order to leave her hands free for intervention if it seems desirable, cannot be confirmed in diplomatic quarters here. On the contrary, there is every indication that Germany will observe strict neutrality, and a semi-official announcement to that effect was made about a week ago in one of the inspired newspapers of Germany. In this, however, it is understood that Germany will consult her practical and commercial interests rather than any sentimental consideration. So long as German ships and German commerce are unmolested during the progress of the war, Germany's neutral attitude is likely to be maintained. If, however, German interests suffer by search and seizure on the high sea, then it is not so certain that a strict neutrality will be continued.

THE NAVY LOSES THE SOMERS.

Torpedo Boat Held at Queenstown by Great Britain—Mail Boat Ireland Detained.

FALMOUTH, England, April 26.—Commander Haseltine of the United States torpedo boat Somers was notified this morning that, as a result of the neutrality measures adopted by the British Government, he must leave by Wednesday, with only sufficient coal to reach the nearest port of the United States. Consequently, the Navy Department at Washington cabled Commander Haseltine that the Somers must be permanently laid up and the crew paid off. This is now being done under the supervision of the local naval authorities.

The Somers lowered her pennant at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A British torpedo boat has taken up a position in her vicinity. The fires of the Somers will be quenched, and she will then be towed further up the harbor, and moored until further orders.

One American and four Scandinavian seamen arrived here this morning from London to join the Somers. The Customs authorities sent them to the Sailors' Home, and warned them that they would be arrested if they left the building. The crew of the Somers declare that they intended to join the United States Navy. They were promised $34 for the trip to the United States. It is understood that if a prosecution is instituted for attempt to illegally enlist seamen, it will be directed against Commander Haseltine.

KINGSTON, Ireland, April 26.—The former mail steamer Ireland, which has been plying between this port and Holyhead, Liverpool, and which is supposed to have been purchased by the United States, was in readiness to leave to-day when the Coast Guard boarded her and notified her commander that she could not sail, owing to the neutrality measures of the Government.

LONDON, April 26.—The dismissal of the United States squadron from Hongkong, and the apparent severity of the British Government in regard to the United States torpedo boat Somers at Falmouth, it is said, were prearranged by American and British diplomacy, their real object being to force the Portuguese Government to order the Spanish fleet to leave the Cape Verde Islands, and to prevent other nations, at a critical moment, from offering similar hospitality.

The United States authorities here claim there has been no violation of the Foreign Enlistment act in the case of the Somers. Her crew, it is explained, was not enlisted. The sailors were merely hired to take the Somers across the Atlantic, after which they were to be discharged. Acting Ensign Haseltine, her commander, hopes to be summoned to the United States for active duty.

Lieut. Sims, the United States Naval Attaché at Paris, who relieved Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, owing to the latter's ill-health, says that the mailboat Ireland has not been purchased by the United States, and, therefore, her detention by the Coast Guard at Kingstown must be due to local charges.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour said that, so far as he knew, the Ireland had not been sold either to America or Spain.

ACTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Royal Proclamation of Neutrality on the Usual Lines—Coal as Contraband of War.

LONDON, April 26.—The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, to-day officially informed the British Foreign Office that the United States had declared war against Spain.

An extraordinary edition of The London Gazette, issued this morning, contained the customary royal proclamation of neutrality, defining the attitude of British officials and British subjects during the war between Spain and the United States. It is identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the Chino-Japanese war.

The instructions of the Foreign Office to the Admiralty and Colonial authorities, regulating the belligerents' use of British ports, are dated April 23, and give the belligerents twenty-four hours to leave. This accounts for the departure of the United States squadron from Hongkong, and the orders given to the Spanish torpedo boat Audaz to leave Queenstown.

Some of the newspapers here assert that the rule in regard to coal being contraband of war is new, but it is identical with Lord Granville's proclamation of 1870, at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the commencement of hostilities between China and Japan, prohibiting supplies being furnished to belligerent ships, except provisions and coal sufficient to carry a vessel to the nearest port of her own country, no coal to be again supplied to the same ship without special permission within three months of the time she had previously been supplied.

GERMANY RECEIVES NOTICE.

Steamship Companies Not to Carry Contraband of War.

BERLIN, April 26.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day publishes President McKinley's Cuban blockade decree.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has informed the Foreign Office here of President McKinley's declaration regarding privateering, and all the large steamship companies have jointly resolved not to transmit contraband goods. Therefore, the companies have sent a circular to the Government, expressing the hope that under these circumstances both combatants will abandon the right to search their vessels.

The German steamer Pennsylvania, which was to have sailed from Hamburg for the United States on Sunday last, was only permitted to sail after she had relanded 30,000 hundredweight of saltpetre, which is regarded as contraband of war.

FRANCE ADOPTS NEUTRALITY.

Proclamation Identical with That in the Russo-Turkish War.

PARIS, April 26.—At the Cabinet Council here to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, informed his colleagues of the neutrality instructions issued and the Council approved of a proclamation of neutrality, which is about to be published by the French Government, and which is identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the Russo-Turkish war.

American Republics Neutral.

LONDON, April 26.—The Consuls General of Ecuador, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and the Republic of San Domingo, all of whom have been interviewed with respect to the attitude of their Governments, declare that their countrymen sympathize with Spain, but that their respective Governments will observe the strictest neutrality.

Prince Henry Openly for Spain.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that Prince Henry of Prussia is quite openly expressing Germany's sympathy with Spain. The Spanish Minister, Señor Cologan, is endeavoring to persuade China to declare her neutrality in view of the fact that the Americans are using Mirs Bay as a base of operations.

Notification to Peru.

LIMA, Peru, April 26.—Irving B. Dudley, the United States Minister to Peru, to-day notified the Peruvian Government that the United States Government had formally declared a state of war existing between the United States and Spain.

THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

Steamers Offered to the Government—More Vessels Examined by the Naval Board.

Brinton H. Miner, attorney for Capts. F. C. Feldmann and Al Foster of the steamers Paul Koch and Angler, respectively, wired on their behalf to Secretary of the Navy Long yesterday offering the boats to the Government for transportation purposes. He claims that the vessels are in good condition and would be ready at a moment's notice. The Angler is capable of carrying 2,500 and the Paul Koch 1,500 passengers.

S. A. Schermerhorn, who has given his fast yacht Free Lance to the Government called on Capt. Rodgers of the Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday to arrange for her transfer to the Navy Department. Mr. Schermerhorn went from the Army Building to the navy yard to turn over to Admiral Bunce the plans of the yacht. The engines on the boat alone cost $30,000. Mr. Schermerhorn will pay the salaries of the crew and all expenses incurred in bringing the yacht to the navy yard.

Members of the Naval Board yesterday inspected the newly built yacht Felicia, owned by W. E. Bliss. The yacht was launched only three weeks ago, and is not yet entirely completed. She is of steel and 100 feet long. The board also reinspected several of the steamships of the Mallory and Clyde Lines now in port.

A rumor was revived yesterday to the effect that the Hamburg-American Liner Fuerst Bismarck had been purchased by the United States Government. The rumor was denied absolutely by Emil Boas, the American agent of the line, who stated, however, that the vessel was still for sale to the Government.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, on behalf of the Board of Trade, yesterday telegraphed to Secretary Long asking that should the Fuerst Bismarck be converted into a United States cruiser, it be named the Jersey City. If the request is granted, the board will present the vessel with a silver service valued at $1,000.

TO REPLACE STEAMERS SOLD.

Morgan and Cromwell Lines' Negotiating with Newport News Builders.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 26.—The local afternoon papers announce to-day that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company will build, as soon as possible, four large coastwise passenger steamers, two for the Morgan Line and two for the Cromwell Line.

The Superintendent of the company said to-day that the contracts had not been signed, but it is understood that the preliminary negotiations have practically been completed, and that the formal award will be made in a few days.

Three vessels of the Morgan Line—El Sud, El Rio, and El Norte—and the Creole of the Cromwell Line were recently purchased by the Government for auxiliary cruisers. All of them were built here, and the steamers will be of the same general style and dimensions.

Cramps' Yards Well Guarded.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Henry W. Cramp of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company said to-day that owing to the important naval work in progress at the shipyard the launching of the battleship Alabama will be subject to stringent restrictions, and that the public will be prevented from entering the yard on that day.

Since the arrival of the St. Paul at the yard the precautions of public police and private watchmen have been doubled, and the river front of the works is patrolled constantly by an armed boat from the close of working hours in the evening until the yard opens in the morning.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NAVAL MILITIA HOLD BACK

The Massachusetts Men Still Refuse to Enlist Except as an Organization.

CAPT. WEEKS IN WASHINGTON

Summoned There by the Department for Conference—The Wasp Leaves for Hampton Roads.

Capt. Weeks of the Massachusetts Naval Militia arrived at the navy yard yesterday afternoon and had a conference with Rear Admiral Bunce about the troubles that have cropped up between the authorities and the militia. The men have refused to enlist as individuals, but have expressed their willingness to enter the service if their organization is recognized. This the Navy Department has refused to do. Capt. Weeks also conferred with Commander W. Butler Duncan of the New York Battalion and Commander W. H. Stayton of the Brooklyn Battalion, and afterward telegraphed to Washington, and in reply was summoned to the capital. He left for Washington at once.

The New England men are being supported in the stand they have taken by the local militiamen, and if the order issued by Capt. Crowninshield is not moderated, the men will refuse to serve in the navy. The officers of the militia refuse to discuss the situation at all, but the men talk freely of their troubles. According to the New Englanders, they came to New York with the distinct understanding that they were to volunteer for service as an organization, and were to be assigned to patrol duty on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. One of them said yesterday:

"We do not like the way we are being treated at all. When we reached the navy yard yesterday and went aboard the Vermont to be examined, we learned that it was the intention of the authorities to have us resign from the militia and re-enlist as United States recruits. We were to be taken on as landsmen at $13 a month, and our petty officers would also be taken at the same rank and pay, and that we would lose our organization identity entirely. Pressure was also brought to bear on our officers to have us forced into the service and put aboard the cruiser New Orleans. Then we would have to buy our own uniforms, which would take about three months' pay.

"Three years ago we received orders from Capt. Taylor of the War College to perfect ourselves in coast defense and leave deep-water drills alone. Now they propose to examine us in deep-sea work and will reduce our petty officers because they cannot tell on which side of the hold beef and pork should be stowed.

"There is another thing the Navy Department has overlooked. Our uniforms, blankets, and accoutrements were paid for by our different States at an expense of $100 a man. If we resign from the State service, then we will be unable to take our accoutrements, and our officers are under bonds to surrender them."

Lieut. E. K. Cole and thirty-three marines from Pensacola, Fla., and twenty-eight men from Portsmouth, N. H., reported yesterday to Capt. Porter at the marine barracks.

Capt. Porter assigned twenty marines for duty to the cruiser San Francisco, and it is expected that the ship will put to sea Saturday. Lieut. Cole will to-day report with twenty men for duty on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, but it will be several days before that vessel is ready to leave the yard.

A detachment from the First Battalion of the Naval Militia of this city, in charge of Commander W. Butler Duncan, will go aboard the auxiliary cruiser Yankee this morning. The tug Nina took some of the men to the yard yesterday afternoon.

The Wasp, formerly the yacht Columbia, left the yard at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in charge of Lieut. Aaron Ward, for Hampton Roads. This vessel is in fine shape, and it will not be Lieut. Ward's fault if she is not heard of frequently during the war.

The steam yacht Free Lance, which was recently presented to the Government by F. A. Schermerhorn, arrived yesterday from Greenport in tow and is now at the Quintard Iron Works, on the opposite side of the river from the navy yard, alongside the Corsair.

The navy yard tugs were kept busily engaged all the morning taking men from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and Fall River Line pier to the navy yard. In all about 350 marines reached the yard.

THE CONVERTED LINERS.

Cruisers St. Louis and Harvard in the Bay, Ready for Business, and May Sail To-day.

The United States auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and Harvard, formerly American Line steamships, left their docks yesterday fully loaded with coal and supplies, and dropped down into the bay to await further orders from the Navy Department. The St. Louis left her dock at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and the Harvard got away at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The departure of the great steamers was witnessed by thousands of spectators who lined the docks in the vicinity of the American Line pier, and cheered enthusiastically. The tugs and steamers in the harbor shrieked a salute. Capt. Randle, the regular Captain of the vessel, took her as far as Tompkinsville.

The St. Louis was coaling up to fifteen minutes before pulling out. Ten minutes before she started the forty-two marines on the dock were sent aboard her by Lieut. Catlin, lately of the Maine. The crew consists of 275 men, exclusive of the marines. Four six-pounder rapid-fire guns were placed on board the vessel, and a big gang of workmen were employed on her throughout the afternoon installing a search-light plant consisting of four lights, two on the bow and two on the stern.

The work of getting the Harvard ready to go out was rushed forward all day and until five minutes before she cast off from the dock a force of fifty workmen from the navy yard, under the direction of Assistant Naval Constructor Watts, was engaged upon the gun mounts on the hurricane deck. The two forward mounts were not quite completed when the vessel left the pier. By 5 o'clock the full complement of men had been shipped. Two hundred and fifty of these were of the old crew, leaving but twelve to be chosen from the hundreds of applicants who thronged the pier all day.

At 10:30 A. M. a force of marines, consisting of about fifteen men, arrived on the tug Narkeeta from the navy yard and reported to Lieut. Kane. The remainder of the guard will board her to-day, it is understood. At 4 o'clock a navy yard tug arrived with the Harvard's armament, consisting of four six-pound rapid-fire guns, with three-four inch steel shields. There were also taken aboard 104 cases of armor-piercing shells, each case containing twelve shells, 3,000 rifle cartridges, and two cases of Springfield rifles.

As the Harvard left her dock at last, and pointed toward the bay, she was loudly cheered, and the whistles of the harbor craft gave her a parting salute. Capt. Passow, the old commander of the vessel, was on the bridge with Capt. Cotton, her naval commander.

The officers of both the St. Louis and Harvard stated that they were entirely ignorant as to their port of destination, and as to whether the cruisers would be detailed to chase Spanish merchant ships or to act as transports for United States troops. Both vessels are expected to put to sea to-day.

NAVAL MILITIA SERVICE BILL.

Senator McMillan Introduces a Measure to Propitiate State Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senator McMillan to-day introduced a bill intended to reconcile the Naval Militia of the various States to the National service. The bill provides for their service as organizations on the same lines as the land militia will be utilized under the bill which recently became a law. The bill is as follows:

"That the Naval Militia of the States, when called into the service of the United States, shall be organized under and shall be subject to the laws, orders, and regulations governing the United States Navy, provided that when members of the Naval Militia of any State shall enlist in the United States Navy as a body, as such Naval Militia, the officers in service with the organization thus enlisting shall be appointed by the Governors of the States, and shall, when so appointed, be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it shall have been received into the service of the United States as a part of the volunteer navy."

J. JACQUIN & CO.,

NEW YORK—28 West 23d St. PARIS—Rue Ambroise Thomas.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

OF

IMPORTED HATS

AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. STYLISHLY TRIMMED ROUND HATS FOR WALKING AND CYCLING AT $2.50. TOQUES AND OTHER SHAPES, TRIMMED IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT $5.00.
RECENTLY IMPORTED DRIVING AND FETE HATS AT $10.00.
ELEGANTLY TRIMMED CHILDREN'S HATS AT $2.50 AND $3.50.

IN UNTRIMMED HATS

WE OFFER:
FIFTY DOZEN HATS IN GREAT VARIETY OF NOVEL SHAPES IN PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS AT 50c. AND 65c.
TWENTY-FIVE CASES JUST OPENED, CONTAINING THE VERY LATEST IDEAS OF THE LEADING ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS IN FANCY BRAID HATS IN SPECIAL AND SELECT SHAPES AT 95c.
WE ARE ALSO OFFERING BLACK AND COLORED FANCY BRAIDS WITH WHITE CHIP AND FANCY BRAID FACINGS AT $1.25, AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF ELEGANTLY MADE-UP FANCY BRAID HATS IN BLACK AND ALL LEADING COLORS, ALL ON WIRE FRAMES READY FOR TRIMMING.

FLOWERS.

FIFTY DOZEN ELEGANT SILK POPPIES, THREE IN A BUNCH, AT 69c. PER BUNCH, WORTH $1.50.
ELEGANT WREATHS IN VARIOUS FLORAL VARIETIES AT 97c.
TWENTY-FIVE DOZEN BEAUTIFUL ROSE WREATHS IN DIFFERENT COLORS AT $1.48.
NOVELTIES OF EVERY KIND OFFERED IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF UNTRIMMED MILLINERY GOODS, WHERE ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS ARE TO BE FOUND IN PROFUSE VARIETY.

Monitor Montauk for Portland, Me.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 26.—The Camden Division of the New Jersey Naval Militia, Department of the West, will leave Friday for Philadelphia and take the old monitor Montauk from the League Island Navy Yard to Portland, Me., for coast defense. Lieut. Cohen, a graduate of Annapolis, will be in command. The Montauk was at first given to the Department of the East.

COMMODORE BRADFORD'S CASE.

Secretary Long Refuses to Accept His Resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary Long has declined to accept the resignation of Commodore Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the navy, who desired to give up his post and take command of a warship. Secretary Long announced his decision in the following letter:

> My Dear Commodore: I am in receipt of your letter inclosing your resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, and asking me to present it to the President.
>
> I appreciate that the patriotic purpose which actuates you in tendering this is solely a desire for active service afloat. I appreciate, also, the high professional spirit, characteristic of the true naval officer, which has impelled you to seek a post of duty at the front, where the danger and the sacrifice are greatest. I sympathize with your ardor so deeply that I should cordially comply with your request if I did not feel the strongest conviction that you can in no other way render so great service as you are doing now, at the head of the Bureau of Equipment. I need not tell you how much I rely upon your absolute integrity, good judgment, ability, and, especially, your experience there.
>
> I think you will agree with me that at this time it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to fill your place. We are in a special emergency. The business of your bureau has rapidly increased. It involves contracts, negotiations, and other business which no one could take up without great embarrassment. I must, therefore, beg of you to withdraw your request that I transmit your letter to the President.
>
> With very kind regards, truly yours,
>
> JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

It is said Secretary Long is finding it hard to retain in the service of the department the officers who are absolutely required, in view of their earnest desire to go to the front. The reports of captures made by Admiral Sampson's fleet have had a good deal of effect on naval officers, who envy their brother officers their good fortune, but the great motive behind all the requests for active service undoubtedly is the patriotism of the officers. They all want to do some fighting for the country.

THE MORRIS PREPARING TO SAIL.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—Lieut. Commander McLean of the torpedo station received a large number of Navy Department dispatches to-day, and late this afternoon there was general activity noticed on board the torpedo boat Morris. Her boats were taken out of the water, hoisted aboard, the vessel was coaled, torpedoes tested, and all stores taken on board, but the Stars and Stripes did not fly to the breeze.

The Old Colony repair shop, with that of the torpedo station, were engaged in finishing work for the Morris, and every indication pointed to her being prepared for sea duty. Her Captain, Lieut. Fox, and his crew, are all ready and anxious to sail. Her destination is said to be off Havana.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASHLAND—A. S. Dolz, United States Deputy Consul General, Havana.
ENDICOTT—José de la Camara, Havana.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator H. G. Davis, West Virginia; Judge Robert Earle, Herkimer.
HOLLAND—Dr. L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake; Dr. C. B. Porter, Boston; Watson F. Blair, Chicago.
MURRAY HILL—Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, Seventh United States Artillery; Mrs. Dwight L. Moody, Northfield, Mass.
WALDORF—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Washington, D. C.; James N. S. Langman, London.
WINDSOR—Col. W. A. Jones, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Bemis Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; W. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baldauf, J., Oskaloosa, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Flint, cloaks and suits, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, silks, velvets, laces, ribbons, and underwear; Hotel Vendome.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, notions; Belvedere House.
Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; L. Cohen, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. H. Groot, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear, 58 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, millinery, notions, and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. Clark, furnishing goods; H. A. Gross, notions, furnishing goods, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks and velvets, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. D. Knapp, dry goods, &c.; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Goldberg & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Goldberg, notions and furnishing goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Grief, L., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Grief, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; H. McKittrick, linings; 115 Worth Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies and infants' wear; 699 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Lebeck & Corin, Scranton, Penn.; S. Lebeck, millinery, 394 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; E. Brandeis, boys' clothing; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.
Mann, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Shanahan, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, silks and velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. Floecker, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 43 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
McGrath, E., Providence, R. I.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
McCollum, A., & Co., Northampton, Mass.; A. McCollum, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. Neely, dry goods, notions, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Overstreets, C. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; L. W. Fry, notions and furnishing goods, 394 Broadway; Stuart House.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. F. Newell, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, O.; W. R. Knoblock, ribbons, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Rothschild, Levi, & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Gelher, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods and notions; M. Strauss, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith, Murray, & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks; 55 White Street.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and suits; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.
Stern, I., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; I. Stern, ladies' misses, children's, and infants' cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sullivan, Hittrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; dry goods; 66 Franklin Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Whitney, T. D., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Lamb, linens and blankets; Grand Union Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, collars, and ruchings; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols, 438 Broadway; Holland House.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

STRENGTH is developed by JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Makes Flesh and Blood.

Prof. Pietra Santa, of Paris, writes: As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore, I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACTS, which will act not only as a tonic, but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES

RIGHTS OF SPANISH SHIPS

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation in Regard to the Question of Search.

A MONTH TO LEAVE OUR PORTS

Vessels Now Taking on Cargoes or Due Here Have Until May 21 and Are Then to be Free from Capture on the Seas.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation respecting the rights of Spanish vessels now in or bound to United States ports, and also with regard to the right of search:

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, it is declared that war exists and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D., 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and,

Whereas, It being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris,

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim,

First—The neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

Third—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

Fourth—Spanish merchant vessels in any ports or places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places, and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if on examination of their papers it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above terms, provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal, (except such as may be necessary for their voyage,) or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish Government.

Fifth—Any Spanish merchant vessel which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States, shall be permitted to enter such port or place, and to discharge her cargo and afterward forthwith to depart without molestation, and any such vessel, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

Sixth—The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the right of neutrals and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest ground of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

In witness whereof, &c., done at the Department of State, &c., this 26th day of April, &c.

ARMY MAY BUY IN OPEN MARKET.

Chairman Hull Introduces a Bill Suspending Provisions of the Law.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs was in conference with the War Department authorities during the afternoon, and later framed a bill which he introduced in the House providing for suspension until the cessation of hostilities of important provisions of the law applicable to the Quartermaster's Department, suspension or modification of the prohibitory and limiting provisions cited being essential under existing exigencies.

The bill allows supplies to be purchased in open market, instead of through advance advertisements for contracts, removes the limit of $1,000,000 annually for the payment of civilian employes in the Quartermaster's Department, and also the limit of 5,000 draft animals, and allows open purchase of horses. An understanding has been reached for consideration by the committee to-morrow and favorable report to the House.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS PASSED.

Senate Provides for Decorating Those Who Show Valor in the War.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate at the conclusion of routine morning business began the consideration of private pension bills. Seventy-four bills were passed, among them a bill granting a pension of $12 a month to Nancy Barger, who is 105 years old.

Among the miscellaneous bills passed were the following: To enable the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and marines of the United States Navy who may distinguish themselves in action to receive medals of honor, rosettes, and ribbons; fixing the salary of the Postmaster of Washington at $6,000; to place on the retired list of the army as Sergeants four survivors of the Franklin arctic expedition.

HOSPITAL CORPS ENLISTMENT.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn Recommends Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has recommended to Congress legislation authorizing the enlistment of members of the Hospital Corps. He recommends the following in connection with the call for 125,000 volunteers:

"For each regiment of volunteer infantry or cavalry mustered into the service of the United States there shall be enlisted the following members of the Hospital Corps: One hospital steward, one acting hospital steward, and twenty-five privates; for each artillery battery, one hospital steward and five privates; each army division in addition, one hospital steward, one acting steward, and fifty privates of the Hospital Corps under the Chief Surgeon of the division. These men, in accordance with the Geneva convention, will be non-combatants, and will wear the arm badge bearing a red cross on a white ground."

Volunteer Brigade of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senator Proctor to-day introduced a bill providing for the organization of a volunteer brigade of engineers for the nation at large for the Spanish war. The bill limits the brigade to three regiments and 3,500 men, who are required to possess the special qualifications necessary for engineer troops.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL A LAW

House Conferrees Agree to Some of the Amendments Made by Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Army Reorganization bill was agreed upon by the conferrees to-day, was passed by both houses, signed by the President, and is now a law.

The War Department officials have already begun to devise the best means of carrying out the purposes of the act, which will result in an increase of the regular army to more than 60,000 men.

The House conferrees agreed to the Senate amendment requiring that the quotas of militia of the various States and Territories shall be in companies, troops, and battalions, in order to be accepted by the President, and also the Senate amendment increasing the Signal Corps to the extent of 10 Corporals and 140 privates. The conference refused to accept the amendment authorizing the active employment of retired army officers in time of war, and it was eliminated from the bill.

CONFERENCE ON THE NAVAL BILL.

The House Fails to Concur in the Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the House to-day the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference requested.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Boutelle, Hilborn, and Cummings conferrees.

SENATE REJECTS A NOMINATION.

Henry Demas for Naval Officer at New Orleans Fails of Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Frederick H. Allison of New York to be Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

The nomination of Henry Demas of Louisiana to be Naval Officer of Customs at New Orleans was rejected.

Mr. Wise Wins His Seat.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The House to-day decided the election contest from the Second Virginia District in favor of Mr. Wise, the contestant, unseating Mr. Young. Mr. Wise is a Republican, Mr. Young a Democrat.

INSURANCE RISKS IN WAR.

Supt. Payn Says Fire Companies May Not Be Liable for the Hazards of Bombardment.

ALBANY, April 26.—The following letter was addressed to Weed & Kennedy of 29 Liberty Street, New York, to-day by Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance:

Sirs: We are in receipt of yours of the 23d inst., in reference to insuring property in this State against the hazards incident to bombardment.

A fire insurance corporation organized under Article III. of the insurance law, or authorized under said article, may make insurance "against loss or damage by fire, lightning, windstorms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation."

A marine insurance company, organized under Article IV. of the insurance law, or authorized under said article, is not permitted to assume hazards on property located on land.

Fire insurance corporations are required to use the standard fire insurance policy provided for in Section 121 of the insurance law. This policy expressly provides at Lines 31 and 32 the following:

"This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war, or commotion, or military or usurped power. &c."

In the opinion of this department, this express provision in the standard policy cannot be waived by a fire insurance corporation. Our standard policy provides that a company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion. Section 121 of the insurance law provides that no other or different provision, agreement, condition, or clause shall be in any manner made a part of any contract or policy or indorsed thereon or delivered therewith except as follows, &c. And the exceptions which follow do not authorize a waiver of any condition of insurance or any particular risk inconsistent with or contrary to the conditions or provisions of the standard policy. Beyond, is the question of public policy in permitting such a corporation to waive this express provision. A fire insurance company, necessarily, has its risks scattered and its business is secured largely by its financial showing, representing its capital and surplus. Its policy holders must be considered in their entirety. To permit such a corporation to assume a hazard of this character might entail upon it such serious financial losses at some particular point subjected to bombardment, a fire following same, as to endanger its financial condition; in fact, to make it insolvent. In such an event the policy holders residing in other localities whose property is not subjected to this hazard would be deprived of that responsible insurance for which they had paid. In my judgment, the moral hazard at present is a sufficient justification for this department to disapprove of any waiver of the conditions contained in Lines 31 and 32 of the standard fire policy.

The authority to insure against damage resulting from bombardment, if fire did not ensue, is clearly not contemplated by the insurance law of this State providing for the organization of fire insurance companies and for the admission to this State of companies organized in other States and countries.

MARINE WAR RATES HIGHER.

Advanced to 10 Per Cent. on Vessels Engaged in Coastwise Trade.

Rates for insurance against the marine war hazard on vessels engaged in the coastwise trade yesterday advanced to 10 per cent. Risks bound to South American ports were quoted at still higher rates.

A London dispatch, received yesterday, stated that a ship bound from Glasgow to the Philippine Islands had been written at Lloyds, London, for a premium of 5 per cent.

President A. A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company said yesterday:

"There is a slight tendency in the direction of stiffening rates. The English underwriting companies are demanding higher rates for vessels and cargoes under the American flag, and we are obliged to advance rates with them. In my opinion the situation is one of grave danger for all American vessels on the high seas. It seems pretty well settled that Spain will not give us a fair stand-up fight, but will try to prey upon our commerce. It is this that makes American risks so great at this time."

English bottoms are being largely used to carry American exports, especially grain and other breadstuffs.

MASSACHUSETTS CONTRACTS.

Bill for Insurance in Case of Bombardment Reported.

BOSTON, April 26.—Insurance Commissioner Cutting was before the Executive Committee on Insurance this morning advocating legislative action to cover loss by bombardment, &c.

A bill was reported to the Legislature to permit contracts of insurance of this kind, provided that they shall not be incorporated in any contract of insurance against loss or damage by fire, but shall be contained in separate and distinct policies.

LEAVE GRANTED TO EMPLOYES.

Some Firms and Corporations Promise to Continue the Salaries of Those Who Enlist.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday sent to Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges an opinion to the effect that bridge employes enlisting must be paid their regular salaries while absent. This opinion affects all the city's employes.

The Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York has decided to grant leave of absence, with full pay, to such of the regular salaried employes of the company who volunteer for service in the war.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of 53 Duane Street announced yesterday that all employes of the company who may volunteer will have their positions held open until their return, and that their salaries will be continued during service, provided the absence does not extend beyond one year.

Col. John Jacob Astor has decided that all the employes of the William Astor estate volunteering for the war shall have their positions held open for them.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night unanimously adopted a resolution granting leave of absence with full pay to all officials and employes who desire to volunteer.

Offer of the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Illinois Central has announced that it will give to each employe who enlists in the volunteer army or navy of the United States during the existing war, upon honorable discharge from the military or naval service, a position in its service with pay corresponding to that which he received at the time of enlistment, provided he is physically and mentally capable of performing the duties of such position and returns at once from the army or navy to its service.

To Employes of the B. & O. S. R. R.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—W. W. Peabody, Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, has issued the following notice to all the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad system:

"Pending the difficulty between Spain and this country, all employes who enlist for war will be restored to their positions when mustered out."

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Will Be Debated To-day and To-morrow by the House, and Passed Friday.

DEMOCRATIC PROPOSITIONS

Would Substitute for the Bond Measure an Income Tax and the Coinage of Seigniorage Silver—Changes in the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Dingley War Revenue bill will pass the House Friday afternoon. By agreement between the Democrats and Republicans the measure which was reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day will be discussed at length to-morrow and Thursday. On Friday there will be a debate under the five-minute rule, and at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon a vote will be taken.

In the committee meeting this morning the Democratic members carried out the programme agreed upon yesterday. They sought to amend the bill by substituting for the five-hundred-million-dollar bond provision an income tax and the coinage of the seigniorage silver. That proposal was promptly voted down by the majority. It will be renewed on the floor, and will constitute the basis of the Democratic attack on the bill. Many Democrats believe that if the House could be brought to a fair test on the income tax the proposition would be indorsed as a war measure. But they know Speaker Reed's control of the Republican majority too well to hope to break it upon a crucial test, and it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that the bill will go through with a strict party vote.

Schemes Likely to Arise.

It will not be passed, however, before there has been a general exploitation of various bizarre financial theories, including the greenback idea. Several members of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee wanted to move a proposition for a greenback issue as an amendment to the bill. The opposition to this was led, it is said, by Representative McClellan of New York, and the coinage of the seigniorage was accepted as an alternative.

When the bill will pass the Senate is quite another matter. The anti-bond brigade there is preparing for a siege, and the lack of any method of limiting debate makes the end problematical. Senators Teller, Stewart, Allen, Butler, Tillman, and Jones of Nevada are a few of the silver advocates who are preparing to make long speeches against the bond scheme in the bill, and if they do not succeed in defeating that provision, they can prolong the debate indefinitely.

The prospect of protracted delay in a measure introduced to meet an emergency that is already here, is worrying the Republican leaders somewhat. They had hoped that in view of the extraordinary circumstances the bill would go through without serious opposition. Their belief now is that in case the silver Senators undertake a policy of obstruction such pressure will be brought to bear by public opinion that they will be induced to desist. They have same hopes if the Senate should strike out the bond paragraph and a deadlock should ensue in conference.

In the agreement of the Ways and Means Committee was provision for night sessions to-morrow and Thursday, and also a provision that Sections 27 and 28 (the bond sections) should first be open to debate under the five-minute rule. The minority had agreed to the arrangement.

Mr. Bailey formally gave his assent, and the order was entered.

Changes in the Bill.

The War Revenue bill, as reported to the House to-day, contains three changes of the bill as originally drafted, as follows: A discount of 5 per cent. on beer stamps is allowed after the passage of the act. Telephone messages are subject to a tax of 1 cent on messages transmitted thirty miles or more, the cost of which does not exceed 25 cents; between 25 cents and $1.50, 2 cents; between $1.50 and $5, 5 cents; in excess of $5, 10 cents. Official telephone and telegraphic messages of the Government are exempt from taxation. The differential of one-half a cent on mineral waters and beverages, domestic or imported, not otherwise subject to internal taxation, in half-pint bottles, is eliminated so that the dividing line is pints, bottles containing one pint or less to pay 1 cent; more than one pint, 2 cents.

THE REPORT ON THE BILL.

Estimated Revenue in Case Peace Had Continued—Means of Raising Money Recommended.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—This is the report on the War Revenue bill submitted by Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee:

"The precipitation on the United States of a war with Spain has rendered it necessary to immediately provide ways and means to meet war expenditures on the scale demanded by modern naval and military operations.

"Such an unwelcome demand on our resources comes at a time when, under the workings of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, we had begun to overcome in large measure the injurious effects of anticipatory importations and had already received in the months of February and March revenue more than $3,000,000 in excess of ordinary peace expenditure for these months, ($4,000,000 of the expenditure appearing in the March statement having been made on the account of preparations for National defense, under authority of the joint resolution of March 9,) and that, too, with a large falling off of customs revenue the last ten days of March, in consequence of the disturbance of trade arising from threatened war.

"There is no doubt that if peace conditions had continued the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the revenue for the next fiscal year would reach $390,000,000—exclusive of postal receipts—$63,000,000 in excess of the revenue for the fiscal year 1896, and more than that sum in excess of what the revenues for the next fiscal year 1897 would have been if it had not been for anticipatory importations in the last four months of the latter year, to avoid the increased duties of the new tariff, would have been more than realized; and these receipts would have fully met the expenditures for the next fiscal year if it had not been for the increase caused by the difficulties with Spain, inasmuch as the expenditures for the fiscal year 1896, exclusive of postal expenditures paid by postal revenue, were only $352,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1897 only $365,000,000.

Cost of Preparing for War.

"These difficulties, even before war conditions arose, had so stirred the public mind as to demand largely increased appropriations for enlarging the navy and for National defense. The destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana on the 15th of February last so intensified the situation that Congress a few weeks thereafter realized the necessity of taking prompt measures to prepare for any exigency, and by joint resolution appropriated $50,000,000 for National defense.

"Upon the authority of this joint resolution about $35,000,000 of this appropriation have already been practically used, although payments have as yet been made for only a part of this sum, and liabilities for the remainder of the appropriation will have been incurred within two weeks.

"An examination of the condition of the Treasury will make it apparent that no time should be lost in providing ample ways and means for carrying to a successful conclusion the war in which we are now engaged.

"The apparent cash balance in the Treasury when the joint resolution appropriating $50,000,000 for National defense was passed was about $225,000,000, including the $100,000,000 gold redemption fund, or $125,000,000 excluding that fund. But this balance was only apparent, inasmuch as $18,000,000 consisted of fractional silver, largely uncurrent and minor coins, leaving only $112,000,000. But of this amount $14,000,000 consisted of receipts from sale of the Pacific Railroad, held in the Treasury for the payment of that amount of Pacific Railroad bonds due Jan. 1 next, and $33,000,000 of the bank redemption fund held for the payment of the notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, or reducing circulation. Deducting these amounts, and the actual available cash in the Treasury at that time belonging to the Government, exclusive of the greenback redemption fund was only $65,000,000.

"Inasmuch as a working balance of about $40,000,000 is required to properly carry on the operations of the Government there remained only $25,000,000 belonging to the Government available for use in meeting the $50,000,000 appropriation. It will be necessary in order to meet all of the expenditure under the $50,000,000 appropriation, all of which will have been expended within a few weeks, to use $25,000,000 of the bank redemption fund, a part of which must be replaced before the close of the present calendar year.

The Present Available Funds.

"Inasmuch as the difficulties with Spain have plunged the country into a war whose magnitude and length cannot now be intelligently forecasted, it is necessary that resources should be immediately taken to provide ways and means to carry on naval and military operations on a scale and with a promptness which will exert an important influence in shortening the conflict. As the expenses of the preparations for defense that have been going on for nearly two months are at the rate of $25,000,000 per month, or $300,000,000 per annum, and the expenses of actual war will be much more, your committee is of the opinion that the necessities of the country, as well as the early successful conclusion of the war, call for such ample provision, both by taxation and authority to make loans for means to carry on naval and military operations, as will impress the great powers of Europe as well as Spain with the conviction that the people of the United States are united in the determination to prosecute the war on a scale and with a vigor that make prolongation of hostilities useless.

The Levy of Taxes.

"With this object in view your committee recommends the levying of internal revenue taxes either on articles of voluntary consumption or on objects that will make such taxes fall mainly on persons able to contribute to the National defense, which will in the aggregate yield from ninety to one hundred millions of additional annual revenue."

The report then enumerates the different articles to be taxed, and the estimate heretofore published of the amount of revenue to be derived, and continues:

"These are all taxes on objects which were assessed during or subsequent to the civil war, with one exception, and therefore open up no new and untried system of taxation. They are all internal revenue war taxes that can be collected by the existing internal revenue officials, slightly increased, with a small additional expense, and with the minimum disturbance of trade, although they are all taxes which are unwelcome, and which it would not have been necessary to impose if war had been avoided.

On the Issue of Bonds.

"While all of the additional taxes are war taxes which would be naturally repealed, or modified, when the necessities of war and the payment of war expenses have ceased, yet it is impossible now to place a limit on them, not only for the reason that no one can intelligently forecast the length of the war, but also for the reason that war always brings a train of extraordinary expenditures which do not terminate with the close of actual hostilities. It is evident that it will be necessary in order to maintain the public credit not only to raise the additional revenue provided by the accompanying bill, but also to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the Government from time to time, as the public necessities will require.

"We have given, therefore, authority to issue and sell not exceeding $500,000,000 of ten-twenty 3 per cent. coin bonds to be offered as a popular loan, believing as we do that such a bond will be taken from time to time by the masses of the people. We have fixed ten years as the period after which the bonds authorized may be redeemed at the pleasure of the United States, not only because we regard it necessary to do this in order to secure subscriptions at par for the later issues, but also because the fact that the $100,000,000 5 per cent. loan of 1904 and the large 4 per cent. loan of 1907 would inevitably be paid or refunded by the Government before a 3 per cent. bond would be redeemed, makes a bond that can be redeemed at the end of ten years as desirable to issue as one that can be redeemed at the end of five years.

"In view of the fact that it will be necessary in a very few weeks, before the proposed war taxes can bring results, and before the loan authorized can be placed to provide means to meet the rapidly augmenting war expenditures, authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily borrow money, in no case exceeding one year, by the issue of 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness. It is important that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have this authority in any exigency that may arise in the future."

LOAVES WILL BE SMALLER.

Reduction in Size the Result of an Advance in the Price of Flour

Bread will most probably be dearer to-day, or, rather, the size of the loaf will be smaller. The loaf that heretofore weighed twenty-four ounces will weigh only twenty ounces.

This is due to the rapid rise in the price of wheat, and consequently of flour, within the past two days. The price of flour was $5.80 a barrel on Monday, and yesterday morning it jumped to $6.70, and rose still higher during the remainder of the day. A member of the firm of Rudolph Blancke, wholesale dealers at 31 Water Street, said yesterday that the increase in the price of wheat would bring up flour to-day to $7, or perhaps even more.

The large bakeries, who have a considerable stock of cheap flour on hand, it is said, will wait for a few days, and not reduce the sizes of their loaves as long as their present supply lasts, but they will do so as soon as it is exhausted unless flour goes down again by that time. The smaller bakeries, which buy flour in small quantities, will generally sell smaller loaves to-day.

Paul S. Brown of 33 Third Avenue, who has one of the oldest bakeries in the city, said yesterday that he still had 100 barrels of flour on hand, and as long as that lasted he would not reduce the size of his bread. He had discontinued making small loaves, and should the price of flour not come down by the time his old stock is exhausted he would make his large loaves smaller.

"They tell me," continued Mr. Brown, "that the war has raised the prices, but I don't see why it should. The number of mouths to feed has not increased, the same acreage of wheat will be planted, and the crops will most probably be as large as last year. This rise in prices of wheat has been due to some speculative purposes, and I do not think will last very long."

War Affects Price of Paper.

The war has already had an effect on the paper market, and it promises to increase the prices further in a very short while. A prominent warehouseman said yesterday that the paper manufacturers in the United States use a large amount of sulphur, and since it has been declared contraband of war the price of the common brands of sulphite pulps has gone up $4 a ton, while in the other brands a proportionate increase in price has been declared. "The prices for news, books, and manila papers will be very materially affected," said he. "If Great Britain should see fit to allow the sulphur received at Montreal and Vancouver to be brought across the line, on account of the bulk of it being used for manufacturing purposes other than the manufacture of powder, it would clear the situation to a great degree."

CUBAN BLOCKADE AND TOBACCO.

Some Importers Have Large Stocks; Others Look to Foreign Markets.

In consequence of the blockade of Havana the tobacco importers of New York are beginning to look elsewhere for their supplies for cigar manufacturing purposes. Some of the New York cigarmakers, however, took measures two months ago to provide themselves with an emergency supply of Havana tobacco, and for the last two weeks the importations of that commodity have been unusually large. The differences of opinion between tobacco importers and United States customs officers regarding the classification and assessment of duty on imported tobacco have not prevented enormous purchases of Cuban tobacco for American consumption in anticipation of the war embargo.

Special Tobacco Examiner Roberts of the Appraisers' Department has just returned to this city from Tampa, Fla., where the greater proportion of tobacco brought to this country from Havana is first landed. He says that matters have been exceedingly lively there for the past few days, and Assistant Appraiser Wordin of the Tenth Division in this city is authority for the statement that more imported tobacco has been handled at this port recently than had previously been known within the same period of time.

Tobacco importers say that even should the Cuban blockade last for six months or a year, they would not be entirely cut off from getting Havana tobacco. There is a large quantity of the particular kind of Havana tobacco which is desirable for cigar wrappers in the markets of Europe. Frequent importations of Havana tobacco have hitherto been made from London, Bremen, and the Netherlands. Occasionally the tobacco traders find the foreign tobacco markets more favorable than the Cuban markets for profitable turns on American consignments.

A considerable quantity of fine quality Havana tobacco reached here from Bremen only a few months ago.

You are not always saving money by buying cheap clothes. A few drops of rain knock them out. Our clothing is thoroughly tailored, and protected by our guarantee of one year to wear satisfactorily.

This week we have a special line of imported suitings, cheviots, serges, blue, black, gray, tan, and plaid worsteds. Suit to order, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00. These are exceptional.

Samples, Fashion Review, free on application.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

STRANGE CYLINDER IN THE CAPITOL

Found by the Police and Sent to the Navy Yard for Examination.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Capitol police yesterday found a suspicious-looking article in one of the corridors in the terrace of the Senate wing of the building, which they sent to the navy yard for expert examination on the theory that it might be a bomb. The instrument was a tin cylinder about fifteen inches long and two inches in diameter, open at both ends and containing in the centre a black-looking substance, the nature of which could not be determined upon casual inspection.

The tube was found lying upon a pile of rubbish while the police were making the rounds, of which they make several daily since the war excitement began. They carried it to Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, who concluded that it was probably a harmless instrument placed in the Capitol in order to perpetrate a joke. Still he concluded it was best to have an examination made, and he sent it to the navy yard for that purpose.

Sergeants-at-Arms Bright of the Senate and Russell of the House, and the architect of the Capitol, who compose the police board in charge of the building, have issued stringent regulations against allowing visitors to the Capitol to bring into the building satchels, kodacs, or bundles of any character. This action was taken as a precaution against cranks who, under the war excitement prevailing, might bring weapons or bombs into the galleries of the two houses.

JUDGE DAY SUCCEEDS SHERMAN

Nominated for Secretary of State and Confirmed—John B. Moore for Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President has nominated William R. Day of Ohio to be Secretary of State, vice John Sherman, resigned, and John B. Moore of New York to be Assistant Secretary of State, vice William R. Day.

There was no delay in the Senate in confirming the nomination of Judge Day to be Secretary of State.

His nomination was favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations without the formality of a meeting, the members expressing their concurrence through a poll made on the floor of the Senate by Senator Davis. When the executive session was called Mr. Davis reported the action of the committee and the nomination was taken up and confirmed without comment or delay. Senator White suggested the propriety of similar action in the case of Prof. Moore, nominated for Assistant Secretary, but Senator Davis said the committee preferred to have the nomination referred to it. The reference was accordingly made.

CLEVELAND, April 26.—Secretary of State Day, accompanied by Mrs. Day, arrived here to-day at noon from Canton. The Secretary refused to see any visitors. He said he came to Cleveland to place his wife in a hospital. Mrs. Day will remain in Cleveland for some time. Secretary Day left to-night for Washington.

PRESIDENT WRITES TO SHERMAN.

He Accepts His Resignation in a Complimentary Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following note was written to-day by the President in reply to the letter of Mr. Sherman tendering his resignation as Secretary of State:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, April 26, 1898.

The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 25th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of State, has been received, and the resignation is accepted.

I cannot let this occasion pass without congratulating you upon your useful and distinguished career, covering a period of nearly half a century in the public service and filled with exceptional honor and success.

Your great service has added lustre to American statesmanship, and will always be gratefully remembered by your fellow-countrymen. With cordial good wishes, very truly yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

NO MORE MAILS TO SPAIN.

Their Dispatch During the Continuation of Hostilities Prohibited by the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following order prohibiting the dispatch to Spain and her colonies of mail originating in the United States during the continuance of hostilities was to-day issued by the Postmaster General:

"Ordered, That pending the continuance of hostilities between the United States and Spain no letters, packages, or other mail matter originating within the United States and destined for Spain, or addressed to any Post Office, port, or other place within the jurisdiction of Spain or any of her colonies or dependencies, or to any person residing within the jurisdiction of Spain or her colonies or dependencies, shall be dispatched from the United States to their said destination, nor shall any money order be issued or certified by any Postmaster at any Post Office in the United States payable at any Post Office in Spain or any of her colonies or dependencies. Providing, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the seizure or detention of any closed mails for Spain originating in any other country or originating in Spain and destined for any other country (not her colony or dependency) while in transit over the territory of the United States.

"That for the purpose of executing the above and foregoing order, Postmasters at exchange offices of the United States are hereby instructed to return to the writers and senders thereof where the letters or packages contain the return card of the sender, all mail matter or prohibited dispatch as above stated, and when such letters or dispatch do not retain the return card of the writer or sender, such matter must be forwarded to the dead letter office to be returned to the writers in the ordinary way. And Postmasters at exchange offices are further required to return all money order advices for money orders drawn by any Post Office in the United States upon any Post Office in Spain or her colonies or dependencies.

"This order is hereby made to include all mails originating in the United States for delivery in Spain and her colonies and dependencies, from and including Thursday, the 21st day of April, 1898."

All mail from the United States to Spain passes through this city. The last mails for Spain were sent out on Saturday on La Navarre and the Campania, and the last mail from Spain reached here Monday. The last mail forwarded to Cuba was sent on the Seneca on Wednesday, and the last mail from Cuba was brought here on the Saratoga, which arrived yesterday.

LETTER SEIZED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Supposed to Contain Information About Defenses in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Notice was given the Post Office Department yesterday by the Postmaster at New Orleans that a letter supposed to contain information concerning the defenses at a port in Louisiana, addressed to a person in New Orleans, was called to the attention of the Postmaster by an army officer.

To-day Assistant Attorney General Tynor notified the Postmaster by wire to deliver the letter to the General in command of the army at New Orleans, to be opened and inspected to ascertain if it contained information contraband of war.

The Post Office Decorated with Flags.

The employes of the Post Office showed their patriotism yesterday by hanging United States flags in every available space in the office. One thousand of these flags were tastefully arranged on the distributing cases and in other places. One large flag was presented to the department by the employes. The presentation was made in presence of about 300 employes, by Alexander H. Schultz, who has been connected with the office for more than thirty years.

WAR SPIRIT AT THE COLLEGES.

Prof. C. E. Norton of Harvard Deprecates the Action of America—Answered by a Student.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 26.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, one of the best-known members of the Harvard Faculty, in an address to the students this morning deprecated the attitude of the American people, which he said had brought about a war as a means of settling a difficulty with a weak and inferior nation, and said there was no call for students to enlist, and no true patriotism in their doing so.

Continuing, the professor said that the patriot call for students was for them to do their part in advancing civilization by devoting themselves to their work during these troubled times until the real call for them should arise.

G. L. Richards, a student of the Scientific School, who has lived in Cuba, took exceptions to a statement made by Prof. Norton that the newspapers had overdrawn the situation in Cuba, and, on being given permission to speak, delivered a heated appeal for the punishment of Spain by the United States.

A book has been circulated among the students to obtain signatures to a request that President Eliot address the students as to the advisability of their enlisting.

THE YALE ARTILLERY BATTERY.

Promoters of the Organization Advised to Change Its Status.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25.—The organizers of the Yale Light Artillery Battery, Messrs. Chappell and Parkhurst, Sheffield Scientific School Seniors, were in conference to-day in Hartford with Gov. Cooke and Adjt. Gen. Haven, and it was agreed that the best plan would be to follow out the suggestion that was made last Saturday in Washington when the two young men had a hearing before Secretary of War Alger, Gen. Miles, and Senator Hawley.

The suggestion was to the effect that the original intention of forming a machine gun battery of sixty men be changed to a battery of light artillery with 173 men. The increase of numbers has necessitated opening the enlistment to underclass men, and many of them are enrolling their names to-night, the consent of parents being required in each case.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

President Adams Advises the Students to Organize and Drill.

MADISON, Wis., April 26.—A mass meeting of the students of the University of Wisconsin was addressed by President Adams. He discouraged the students from rushing into service at present, but advised them to organize and drill if they should be needed later to go home and raise companies.

"I heartily approve of the war," said President Adams. "Up to the last moment I hoped that President McKinley would be able to accomplish what the Nation demanded by peaceable means. But that proved to be impossible. Every consideration of humanity and National honor now requires that we fight it out to the bitter end."

PRESIDENT ANDREWS A VOLUNTEER

He Will Go to the Front with Brown's Men if They Are Called Out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26.—Great enthusiasm was shown at Brown University to-day, when it was announced that President Andrews would volunteer and go to the front with Brown's volunteers if they were called. President Andrews is a war veteran, and is heartily in favor of the present struggle.

Harvard Seniors and the Militia.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 26.—It was announced to-day that degrees will be conferred by Harvard upon any member of the senior class who is connected with the State militia, and who shall leave his studies to respond to the call of the President.

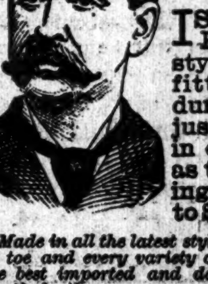
Diplomas for Recruits at Bowdoin.

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 26.—President Hyde of Bowdoin College says that the college will give degrees to seniors enlisting in the army. Underclass men will not lose attendance for time lost while in the Government's service.

Syracuse Law Students Eager.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 26.—The junior class of the College of Law of Syracuse University, numbering thirty, adopted resolutions to-day offering to enlist in a body for war.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe



Is fit for a King. Very stylish, easy fitting and durable and just as good in every way as those costing from $5 to $7.

Made in all the latest styles of toe and every variety of the best imported and domestic leathers.

We can afford to sell this high-grade shoe for $3.50, because we make and sell our shoes through 55 exclusive stores in the large cities at one profit and do the largest business in men's fine shoes in the world.

Made to Measure if Desired.

OUR STORES ARE LOCATED AT

1221 Broadway, 1345 Broadway, 48 Cortlandt St., 974 Third Ave., 1210 Third Ave., 346 Eighth Ave., 215 W. 125th St., 114 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN:

708-710 B'dway, 1367 B'dway, 421 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Ave.

BRONCHITIS

Or Incipient Consumption.

A New Method of Curing This Disease

Recommended by Thirty-eight Hundred Physicians.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages, and is manifested by hoarseness and irritating cough, sometimes accompanied by fever and soreness in the chest. In its more advanced stages there is hectic fever, emaciation, loss of voice, and other symptoms of consumption.

Treatment and Cure.—Bronchitis, in the beginning, is purely a local disease of the air passages, and cannot be reached by stomach medicines or liquids in any form. The use of sprays, douches, and atomizers only serves to cause further irritation, and are not only useless, but positively dangerous. Air is the only thing that can reach the parts affected. It must be dry air at that. Herein lies the secret of the great success of "HYOMEI" in all bronchial troubles. The air you breathe through Booth's Inhaler is dry, freed from all microbes, and laden with nature's own antiseptic; this air reaches every part of the bronchial tubes and lungs, kills at once the germs of disease, allaying the irritation caused by their presence, and healing the inflamed membrane with astonishing rapidity; all this without any trouble to the patient, as the Inhaler can be carried in the pocket, and used at any time or in any place.

Note.—In cases where there is soreness of the chest, "HYOMEI" Balm, the wonderful healer, should be used in connection with the Inhaler.

"HYOMEI"

CURES BY INHALATION.

It is Nature's own remedy, given through the air you breathe. There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning Monday, April 25th, and continuing for one week, free treatment with "HYOMEI" and free samples of the same will be given at the following drug-stores:

Sayer & Pringle, 977 8th Ave., bet. 57th and 58th Sts.; Lexington Ave., cor. 48th St.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with HYOMEI given daily at our office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

HYOMEI Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. HYOMEI BALM, (a wonderful healer,) 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail. Send for the story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,

23 East 20th Street, New York.

OSCILLATOR'S USE IN WAR.

Tesla Says that Electrical Vibrations May Serve to Blow Up Ships.

A story was published yesterday afternoon to the effect that Nicola Tesla has learned a new use for his oscillator. "He has now discovered," ran the story, "that it is just as easy to blow up an enemy's vessel by means of the oscillator as it is to send a message by telephone from one end of the city to the other. The question of distance between the enemy's ship and the oscillator does not enter into consideration at all. * * *

"The manner of accomplishing this is, of course, not divulged by the inventor in detail. In a general way, however, he does not hesitate to say that he simply conveys an electric spark into the powder magazine of the vessel to be blown up, and the spark and powder do the rest. * * * Mr. Tesla will undoubtedly offer the use of his invention to the United States Government."

Mr. Tesla, when his attention was called to this story, said that he was not responsible for it, and continued: "You may say that I have made an advance, not exactly what is reported there, but that I cannot at present enter into any explanation of it. I will say this, however, that by a novel kind of apparatus, which I have invented electrical vibrations of enormous power can be produced, and that their use for various purposes, particularly in warfare, is obvious. Some of my ideas and results have been communicated to a number of experts, and they have been very favorably commented upon.

"As to my offering any invention of this kind to the Government, it is not, of course, for any material profit, but out of patriotic feeling. And it is in this same spirit that I shall offer my personal services just as soon as it becomes practicable for me to do so."

Mr. Tesla said he felt sure that the results of the war between Spain and the United States will profoundly affect the means of attack and defense and the methods of warfare now in use.

THE RIGHT TO CUT CABLES.

Practically Admitted by Mr. Balfour in the British House of Commons.

LONDON April 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour, replying to a question respecting interference with cables, pointed out that Article 15 of the Paris Convention of 1884, to which Great Britain, Spain and the United States were parties provided that billigerents in time of war were free to act with regard to cables as if the convention did not exist.

"I am not prepared," said Mr. Balfour, "to deny that billigerents, on the ground of military exigencies, would be justified in interfering with the cables between the territory of an opposing power and another part of the world."

Paris Temps Wants Cables Protected.

PARIS, April 26.—Le Temps urges the powers to take prompt and energetic measures to prevent the United States forces from cutting the Cuban cables, claiming such a step would be "an open violation of existing treaties and the principle of modern law, and a grave injury to the interests of humanity."

SPAIN AND PRIVATEERING.

Her Position Declared to be the Same as Before the Treaty of Paris.

MADRID, April 26.—In the Spanish Senate yesterday Count Almenas asked whether the Government adhered strictly to the treaty of Paris in regard to privateers, or whether it would issue a letter of marque to any one asking for such authority. The Premier, Señor Sagasta, said that the moment was inopportune to reply to the question.

On Count Almenas insisting upon an answer to his question, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, said Spain occupied the same position as she held before the treaty of Paris.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour, replying to questions on the subject, said he had reason to believe the Spanish Government intended to limit themselves to the acquirement of auxiliary cruisers like those proposed to be employed by Germany in 1870.

Coal Supply in Need of Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—A request has gone to Washington for the detail of two revenue cutters to protect about 10,000 tons of coal stored in Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, against Spanish privateers.

Life Insurance Rates for Militia.

The question of increasing premiums on policies issued from now on upon lives of members of the National Guard was informally discussed at the monthly meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association, held at the Marlborough Hotel, last night. From the opinions expressed it is probable that new risks will be increased from 3 to 10 per cent., but many companies will allow the policies now in force to run until 1900 without any change.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed for New York offices: Hooker—E. D. Williams; Rensselaer Falls—Thomas McKelvey.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898.

OFFICES:

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GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.................$10.00
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DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.................$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Carmen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, (Chamber Music Hall)—Concert—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Rosedale—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematographs—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bachelor's Romance—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell—8:20.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:30.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

LET US PAY AS WE GO.

The cost of carrying on the war with Spain should be met by taxing the people instead of by borrowing money on the credit of the Government. That policy is commended to us both by justice and by expediency. It is a policy of wisdom and of safety.

The pacification of Cuba has been undertaken for the comfort, peace, and security of the people who now inhabit the United States. To them chiefly will accrue the moral and material benefits of the war. Posterity's share will be indirect and contingent. If Cuba becomes rich and prosperous our sons and grandsons will profit by the flourishing trade we shall build up with her, but the next generation would be but moderately grateful for the boon of free Cuba handed down to it with an unreceipted bill. It is our war, and we should be willing to pay for it. We get a full equivalent in obtaining relief from the domestic unrest and tumult which the abominations of Spanish misrule inflict on us, and in the moral satisfaction of a humane deed. Self-approval and the world's praise will richly reward us. We go to war for the stern joy of satisfying our own ideas of right and of humanity. Let us pay for the pleasure it gives us.

It was different in 1861. That war was fought to preserve the Nation, that the glory of the flag and the greatness of the American name might be handed down an unimpaired heritage to all coming generations. The guardians of that high trust had the full right to assess upon all the beneficiaries, near and remote, the cost of its safe administration. It was just that posterity should assume and pay the bonds issued for money needed to maintain the indivisible Union. Nevertheless, the one mistake of the Nation's financiers of that troubled day was that they trusted too much to bonds and greenbacks and hesitated to use the taxing power to the extent which the people would have borne, if not with gladness, at least with patriotism.

It is expedient that we avoid a bond issue because in that way we invoke no strife over the burning question of our domestic politics to vex and hamper us in this foreign undertaking in which we have engaged. The perfectly tactless conduct of Mr. DINGLEY in inviting only Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee to help him draw up the war revenue measure and in injecting abundant partisan matter into his report presenting the bill has needlessly roused the Democrats to resentment and opposition. They might easily have been persuaded to unite with the majority in a non-partisan and patriotic use of the power of the House. He has already arrayed them against his bill, although there is grave reason for speed in its enactment. The policy that would have been a preventive is still available as a cure.

THE TIMES urges Congress and the Administration to ask the American people to pay as they go in this war. The internal revenue taxes laid in Mr. DINGLEY's bill will yield nearly a hundred millions, without touching tea and coffee or providing for any increase in the tax on alcoholic liquors. Add these imposts and still others not included in the present bill sufficient to bring the estimated annual product of the tax up to $150,000,000 or $200,000,000, and retain the section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. Treasury certificates redeemable at one year. These measures would enable the Government to carry on the war, and the internal revenue taxes should be continued until the whole war bill, including the Treasury certificates, had been paid.

In our belief this is not destined to be a very long or a very costly war. It is better to keep our arrangement for paying its cost well in hand and under control than to issue twenty-year coin bonds upon which the country would go on paying interest until 1918. The money paid in taxes would come from the active capital of the country, but, being paid into the Treasury, would at once be paid out again, so that no contraction would occur, such as might happen if two hundred millions or more were suddenly drawn from the reserves of the country for bond purchases—since a great part of it would remain idle for a considerable time in the Treasury. It would be of immense benefit to the country if the holders of accumulated capital, instead of timidly waiting for a Government bond investment, would put out their capital in industrial and commercial enterprises that would stimulate business activity throughout the country. If the Government showed itself able to pay the cost of the war without running in debt that fact would tend powerfully to put courage into the hearts of investors. It would show that we have only a small war on hand, which is a fact. We ought not to let ourselves drop into the depths of apprehension and business depression merely because we have a difference with a weak and shabby old remnant of a country one-fifth our size. English capital does not get chicken-hearted even when England has three wars on hand at a time, each one more troublesome than ours. If we pay for this war while we are making it we shall prove to the world and to ourselves that it is not a very big war.

Attempt to pass a bond bill through the Senate, and we not only raise all the perilous brood of silver and opulist questions, including the "coining of the seigniorage," but we open so wide the floodgates of Senatorial oratory that the last reconcentrado would die and most of our warships might have to be sent to the dry dock before the bill could be sent to the President.

The people will not complain of taxes to provide money to put an end to the hell on earth in Cuba and punish the destroyers of the Maine. They are ready to put Spain out of Cuba without increasing the National debt.

Let us pay as we go.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Most of the discussion which has taken place about the bill for the volunteer army and the call issued under it by the President ignores the real difficulty of the case. The point which the new law was required to decide has never been raised before. The militia laws of the United States were passed at intervals from 1792 to 1862. Many of their provisions are hopelessly antiquated. It is still the law of the land, for example, that every citizen enrolled in the militia "shall be constantly provided with a good musket or firelock of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet, two spare flints, a box, and not less than twenty-four cartridges," "or else with a good rifle, shot pouch, and powder horn," and that each commissioned officer "shall be armed with a sword or hanger and spontoon." But there is no provision whatever for any force except the regular army which may be ordered out of the country.

The only precedent in our history for the existing requirement was that of the Mexican war, and, curiously enough, that war has left no traces whatever upon the statutes relating to the militia. What is clear is that the authority of the President over the militia is limited by the Constitution to calling it out and taking command of it in order to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. These services the militia may be required to do in their capacity of militia, but they cannot take part in a foreign war in that capacity. Hence the notion of mustering them in, in bodies, for possible service in Cuba is entirely fantastic. They must enlist individually, without any guarantees that their organizations will be maintained and respected.

It is evident that this procedure tends to take away the motive of "esprit du corps" on the part of the National Guard as an inducement to volunteer. Our reports indicate that, so far as this city is concerned, the National Guardsmen have not been deterred from enlisting on this account. To deter them cannot have been the object, because the notification to the Governors sets forth that "it is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard should be used so far as their numbers will permit because they are armed, equipped, and drilled." But their arms and equipments are not their own. They are the property of the State, issued to them as members of the National Guard. When they enlist in the volunteer army they cease to be National Guardsmen. What authority has a Governor to allow private persons no longer in the service of the State to carry away the property of the State? And if the Government desires to make use of the arms and equipments of the State troops, why does it not do so by considering what those arms and equipments are? In this State, for example, there are five batteries of artillery, with a complement of guns and equipments and drilled men to handle them. Yet no requisition is made upon New York for artillery, while two States which do not own a field piece between them are called upon for four batteries each.

The chief reason for calling upon the National Guard to volunteer by regiments, troops, and batteries is that trained troops will be available far earlier than would otherwise be the case. But the call defeats its own object, when it contemplates the mixture of drilled men with raw men, armed men with unarmed men, equipped men with unequipped. A mixed force of this kind could not be made ready for actual service very much sooner than an entirely raw force, if this were under experienced officers. In no case is it to be supposed that the "volunteer" army can be fit for service in less than six months. Meanwhile our army available against Spain will consist of the regular army with what co-operation it can receive from the Cuban insurgents. The provision for an additional force seems to have been badly bungled, both in Congress and in the War Department.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

It may be taken for granted that the Spanish squadron which has for so long been lying idle in or just out of a Portuguese port will not lie there much longer. Stay-at-home Spaniards believe, as such Spaniards believed of another Spanish squadron three centuries ago, that it is an "invincible armada." It is not at all likely that the officers of the squadron take that view. It is true that they are not trained for their profession, and know as little about it as possible. But the mere fact of knocking about the world in a warship, and seeing the warships of other nations, inculcates upon the least competent or studious of naval officers some general sense of the formidableness or the reverse of other navies. We may assume that Spanish naval officers, however brave they may be, look forward with great diffidence to the result of a fleet action with our navy, just as our naval officers look forward with complete confidence to the result of a fleet action with the Spanish Navy, and for the same reason—they know the strength of the adversary.

And yet they must do something to satisfy Spanish opinion, something that will look well in bulletins and appease the patriotism of Spanish street crowds. It is pretty clear that they do not regard in that light an attempt to break the blockade of Havana by beating Admiral SAMPSON's squadron, and it is doubtful whether they would regard in that light an attempt to beat Commodore SCHLEY's squadron. One of the two enterprises in which they can engage with a reasonable prospect of success is to intercept and destroy or capture the Oregon and the Marietta, off the South American coast. The other is to attack some point on the North American coast. Possibly they may feel strong enough to attempt both adventures at once.

Success in either would require a surprise. If it be true that the Captain of the Oregon was aware, before he passed the Straits, that we were at war, it seems safe to say that so much of the Spanish squadron would be required to overpower him that it would not be safe to venture into our home waters with the remainder. The uncertainty of what the Spanish ships meant to do is the chief obstacle to preventing them from doing it. If we knew that part of them had gone after the Oregon we could still detach ships enough from before Havana to intercept the interceptors. If we knew that the squadron was headed for this coast our officers would ask nothing better than to know where it could be found. It is always to be borne in mind that the Spaniards are unlikely to attempt anything that cannot be effected by a dash. For to linger on this side, with their coal supply daily diminishing, would be to court destruction in the event of a defeat or even of a repulse.

Our main need is of early information of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. It is to be assumed that the Navy Department is quite alive to this need. It is possibly in order to meet it by means of scouts that the St. Louis and the Harvard have been hastily prepared for departure without waiting for their armaments. As for the watching of our own coast, so that timely warning may be given of any descent upon it, the detachment of our swiftest cruisers on patrol duty and the appointment of an experienced and distinguished naval officer to superintend the coast signal service, show that the department is quite aware of its importance. A naval force equal to any that Spain can send can be collected within a few hours at any point which she may select as offering the safest and cheapest glory.

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

It is reported from Washington that the President contemplates asking Gen. WHEELER of Alabama to accept a commission as Major General in the volunteer army now forming. He could not do anything more sure to attract the young men of the South and Southwest to the colors, for there is no surviving commander of the Confederate armies, not even excepting FITZHUGH LEE, who enjoys the confidence and affection of so large a part of the Southern people.

Nor is the President likely to be disappointed in any estimate he has formed of Gen. WHEELER's efficiency in actual service. He is sixty-one years of age, which is about as young as a man can be with experience of four years in the civil war and two years (he was graduated from West Point in 1859) in the United States Army, and he is sound in health and strength. All things considered, his career was perhaps the most distinguished in the cavalry arm in the Confederate service. After the Battle of Shiloh he was placed in command of the cavalry of the West and performed constant, laborious, and brilliant service. His work was especially appreciated by Gen. SHERMAN, to whom he was opposed during the campaign that ended in the capture of Atlanta. Gen. SHERMAN is reported to have said after the close of the war that if we ever had to fight a foreign foe Gen. WHEELER and Gen. FORREST should have commands.

Since the close of the civil war Gen. WHEELER has pursued a straightforward, manly, and patriotic course, which has won for him the universal respect of his associates in Congress. He has shown there, as he did in the army, great intelligence and industry and thorough mastery of his work.

SPANISH TACTICS.

One of the Madrid newspapers, The Liberal, gives us a new view of the war tactics of Spain. "We are inside our house, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands," it declares, "and inside we will remain until you come and drive us out, in fulfillment of your arrogant boast." We note also that Prime Minister SAGASTA asserts that the Spanish Senate has replied to the "insults of the American Senate with the most profound scorn."

Badger-drawing used to be a popular pastime in some parts of this country. The badger was put in a box or barrel, and a dog was sent in to draw the animal forth. Most dogs found it a fatiguing and painful task. If Spain is to adopt the badger policy of passive resistance, daring us to come and pull her out of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, we may indeed find that the work will require a little time, and all the time the burden of Spanish "scorn" will weigh heavily upon us.

We are most curious to know, however, what view the Madrid mob is going to take of "remaining inside" and emitting scorn as a means of defending the national honor and territory. The Queen Regent's speech and SAGASTA's address to the Government party in the Cortes promised and foreshadowed a heroic defense. The pride of Spain and the soil of Spain were precious. The last drop of blood and the last peseta were consecrated to their defense.

If we draw the badger from one of the boxes, let us say Cuba, and the other badgers, including the peninsular animal, "remain inside," what will the fierce and patriotic mob do? We shall be surprised if it does not do many unpleasant things. Yet it cannot be denied that scorn and remaining inside constitute the entire war policy of Spain so far as it has been revealed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Patriotism and pay are things which everybody would like to keep so far apart that each would be out of sight of the other, but this is a very practical world, and it can't be done. Sentiment will accomplish much, but it will not settle for groceries and dry goods, any more than it will for warships or merchant steamers. The consequence is that hundreds of men who would not have to think twice before offering their services to the Government if only their own danger and inconvenience were involved, are unable, after thinking many more times than twice, to see how the families left behind are to live, however humbly, on the wage of a private soldier or a seaman in the navy. Confronted by this insoluble problem, the would-be volunteer, unless his enthusiasm runs away with his common sense, and unless he is a man of means, and not, as are necessarily the majority of would-be volunteers, dependent on his earnings in a trade or profession, soon reaches the conclusion that his country's need is not such as to justify the sacrifices demanded of him. The situation is especially embarrassing for members of the National Guard and Naval Militia. They enlisted when the very idea of a foreign war would have seemed grotesque, and find themselves suddenly forced to choose between something unpleasantly like dishonor and the condemnation of loved dependents to financial difficulties of the most serious kind. Pay in the army and navy is adequate and even generous for the men whom circumstances permit to join those organizations as they would enter any other line of work, but it is lamentably insufficient for those who, very properly, have assumed other responsibilities. When the Government finds sudden need for a yacht or an ocean greyhound, it pays, not what the vessel is worth for ordinary war purposes, but as much as or more than it cost the owner. Nobody would contend that the same plan should be followed with the emergency soldiers now called out, that each volunteer should receive the salary earned by him in private life, but it is hard to see why these particular 125,000 citizens, in addition to periling their lives, should be expected to make vastly greater pecuniary sacrifices than will the millions who stay at home.

—In the case of the Paris, no news is not only good news, but it ranks second—and close—to the best news. That we do not hear of her capture amounts almost to proof that she has not been taken, and with every day that passes the assurance approaches more nearly to the certainty which only her arrival here can give. The ocean is a very large place, and unless the Paris follows exactly the regular line of travel, the chances of an enemy's sighting her are small indeed. And then it must be remembered that the Spaniards always fail. They have a record to keep up, and are much too proud to change or break it.

—London Truth is amused, in its saturnine way, at the denunciations of America's "yellow journals" that appear in the jingo papers of England. The sensational sheets of the United States, declares Truth, preach war for war's sake, and when they see a chance of involving the country in one, they publish innumerable telegrams, some imaginative, some a mixture of fact and fiction, with comments designed to show that the country is disgraced and degraded by the pusillanimous inactivity of its Government. "This," continues the critic of critics, "is precisely what occurs here in England, and for our journalists to complain of American journalists in the same line is much like the yellow sunflower bullying the primrose for its yellowness." And then the jingo record is given. England was ordered to go to war with the United States about the ownership of some swamps in Venezuela, the very existence of which is already forgotten; it was to support a revolution in the Transvaal, in order that the stock of certain gold mines might be kept up; France was to be attacked because of an African frontier line, and Manchuria was the excuse for daily commands, each more fierce than the other. "And yet who," asks Truth, imploringly, "are these Bobadils of journalism?" Then it asserts that "the owner or editor of a newspaper is no more entitled to speak for the country than any one else. His opinions are of no more value than those of any other citizen. This, I am happy to think, is pretty fully recognised at present. The London press has no influence outside London, and very little influence in it. People buy newspapers in London to read the news of the day on current matters. They distrust all that is tinged with politics and that comes from abroad, and pay very scant attention to the patriotic outpourings with which the news is accompanied." For a man so disrespectful of editorial opinion, the editor of Truth shows great freedom in expressing his own views.

PERSONAL.

—Among all the foreign correspondents that journalism has developed in the recent past, none has made anything like such an impression in the Governmental and diplomatic circles of Europe as has GEORGE ERNEST MORRISON, the man who sends dispatches to The London Times from Pekin. Hitherto he has preserved a more or less complete anonymity, sinking his own personality in that of his papers, but so important a part has the information furnished by him played in the recent shuffling of Chinese provinces, and, therefore, in the ambitions of the powers, that he has at last been drawn out into the light. This now famous discoverer and revealer of national secrets was born in Australia thirty-six years ago. He studied medicine at Melbourne University, but abandoned his profession soon after receiving his degree, and started on a long trading journey among the South Sea islands. Information then obtained he used later in breaking up the infamous "blackbirding" system. In 1888 a spear wound received while at the head of an exploring expedition in New Guinea sent him to Edinburgh for treatment, and after further studies there he returned to medicine, practicing in Spain, Morocco, and Ballarat. These frequent changes did not satisfy his wandering inclinations, so he again gave up his profession and devoted himself to travel and writing. After visiting Japan, Dr. MORRISON, in 1894, determined to cross China at its greatest width, from Shanghai to the Burmese frontier. The story of this trip he has told in his book, "An Australian in China." He covered 3,000 miles in all—one-half by boat, in a voyage up the Yangtse River, and the remainder on the overland highway into Burmah. At that time he spoke no Chinese, but he has since accomplished the task of learning that dreadful tongue thoroughly, and he now enjoys the confidence, or at least gets the information, of Chinese officials close to the Dragon Throne.

—Spain has marked, carefully and often magnificently, the graves of Kings and nobles whose names are linked with the slaughter of helpless peoples and the ruthless persecution of subjects who dared to think or see for themselves, but the only two men from whom the Spanish nation deserves a right to claim the world's respectful admiration are buried none knows where. The bones of COLUMBUS may be in Havana and they may not, and a little tablet is the only reminder of him to be found there. The other, CERVANTES, was begrudged the cheap resting place of a tomb, and when a few years after his death another use was found for the land where he had been buried, his remains were thrown into a common trench and lost their identity among a pile of similar dismal relics that were then hidden forever from sight and memory.

—It is worth noting that the Chaplain of the House does not hesitate to invoke Divine assistance on the eve of battle. The Rev. W. S. CROWE, a clergyman of this city, astonished some of us, who are rather old-fashioned theologians, by declaring in the course of his sermon last Sunday that war was an enterprise in which men should rely exclusively on their own strength, and not expect the performance of miracles in their behalf. It is, indeed, a little confusing to the mind to think that the Spaniards are praying for victory—that is, the destruction of their enemies—not less sincerely than the most enthusiastic of our fighting parsons, but the difficulty is one which most men have never had any trouble in overcoming, and it was startling to have it called insuperable by the occupant of a pulpit. Mr. CROWE is a Universalist, however, and, therefore, not an authority in orthodoxy, which the Chaplain of the House presumably is. NAPOLEON is credited with declaring that Providence is on the side of the last reserve, while various other cynical French persons—BUSSY RABUTIN, Mme. DE SEVIGNE, and VOLTAIRE among them—expressed confidence in the theory that GOD is on the side of the strongest battalions. TACITUS made the same remark before them, but the contrary view has had not infrequent support from history, and no end of it from men more or less great and good. Mr. CROWE, we think, is in the minority in his trust to unassisted strength, and, anyhow, he shocked a large number of us most painfully.

FREEDOM FROM FILTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My professional relations have recently brought me into contact with a number of the members of our National Guard, and I find that they fear nothing so much as they do the prospect of falling victims to fever in Cuba. It must be admitted that the danger to be feared from this source is really the most grave that now threatens our troops. Havana, sooner or later, will doubtless be occupied by our army. This being the case, it seems to me that one of the chief aims should be the putting of the Cuban capital into proper sanitary condition. Let it be the fixed purpose of our Government, duly proclaimed to the nations of the earth, to wipe that plague spot from the map by a thorough and unrelenting crusade against filth. Such a purpose, duly carried out, will make us friends all over civilization, and will do quite as much to bring to us moral sympathy as the feeding of Cuba's starving thousands. A people perennially afflicted with small-pox and yellow fever can hardly be called free, no matter what political liberties they may enjoy. The cry of Free Cuba is, after all, political; Clean Cuba will strike a chord that will meet with universal response. Our ships are now speeding southward laden with shot and shell; let a squadron carrying soap and scrub brushes follow without a week's delay. The Marine Hospital Service is capable of handling this problem according to accepted modern standards, and our gallant boys in blue can render their country no more patriotic service than operating along the lines herein indicated. A mop-stick may not appear so glorious in the eyes of a boy as a new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, but I venture the assertion that the civilization of the future will be measured more by tons of soap than by tons of gunpowder.

The United States offers to carry peace to stricken Cuba. Does it mean to leave those people "free and filthy"? From purely selfish motives a crusade of cleanliness in Cuba will pay the United States a thousand-fold more than it costs.

I hope THE TIMES will throw its great influence into the cause of "cleanliness for Cuba," and thereby bring the matter directly to the notice of those in authority. To clean the Spaniards out of Cuba is only a means to cleaning up after them. Let the yellow jack go with the flag under which it has flourished so long.

HOWARD CRUTCHER.

Chicago, April 22, 1898.

THE SENATE AND THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt that Judge Howland, in his eloquent address to the St. George's Society last night, expressed the sentiments of a vast majority of the educated men of this country in regard to our present Congress. I have yet to meet one who has not the same feeling of contempt for that body; and a Judge of one of our highest courts lately told me that he considered the United States Senate, as now constituted, to be about the worst legislative body in Christendom, and a standing menace to our existence as a Nation. As to whether Congress fairly represents the people, however, is a more doubtful question. It certainly entirely misrepresents the higher elements, but under our system of universal suffrage, experience shows that it is very difficult, if not impossible, with every effort, to elect better men to office.

It is probable, therefore, that the politicians at Washington are quite satisfactory to the majority of voters.

This Congress, with all its aggressiveness, has persistently refused to provide an army for use in case of need, alleging that it would be dangerous to our liberties. It is not possible, however, that they really regard the Nation as so weak and fragile that its 70,000,000 people could be imperiled by a standing army like that of little England. If it be so, our Republic is indeed a failure. The real motive of Congress in this matter is, more probably, the fear that soldiers might be employed to interfere with strikers in their destruction of property, as in the case of the Chicago riots, it being remembered that strikers are sometimes numerous and have votes.

Finding itself without an army in the present crisis, Congress calls upon the State militia to help it out of its predicament by volunteering for two years' service under the United States in a foreign war, something for which they were never intended. Under moral duress, these militiamen are now agreeing to go, each being ashamed to refuse, no matter what the difficulties of his personal situation may be. Nevertheless, a large proportion of the men have strong objections to duties so foreign to the purposes for which they originally enlisted, and an officer of our Seventh Regiment recently stated in my presence that if the question of volunteering could be submitted to a secret ballot of the entire National Guard, it would be overwhelmingly defeated. If an army be required for an invasion of Cuba, let it be raised by enlistment from the material adapted to such work, of which there is always an abundance on hand.

W.

New York, April 24, 1898.

ENGLISH AID FOR AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank THE NEW YORK TIMES for its broad and generous treatment of recent international questions, and, following the pathway which it has marked out, I will, with your permission, offer a few suggestions, in the hope that perchance they may possibly bring forth some fruit among our kin beyond the seas. My excuses for making them are, first, because I was British born; second, because I have resided for over thirty years in lands under British dominion, and, third and last, but not least, because I have resided for nearly twenty-five years in the United States of America.

I take it to be a reasonable proposition that no English-speaking people should suffer the slightest disadvantage or be deprived of the smallest privilege by the reason of the criminal blunders of the advisers of George III. The fathers of a large percentage of the inhabitants of this country directly and indirectly toiled and fought toward the winning of all English-speaking lands; they were in at the sinking of the Spanish Armada and defended against hostile assault the Island of Britain itself.

My first suggestion is that the people of Great Britain and Ireland and all their colonies insist upon the delivery to the people of America of their rightful share in a common heritage; that they insist that warships flying the American ensigns shall at all times have the use and benefit of every British coaling station in the world, and the use and benefit in times of peace or of war of every British fortified harbor, from that of Esquimault to the one which lies beneath the Rock of Gibraltar. To do this thing would be the way of plain justice and reason.

If, in addition to this, the same great people would declare, and not only declare, but, if need be, prove, that the righteous cause of America is the cause of the English-speaking people, they would do great service to all the people who speak the tongue which our mothers taught to us.

To-day America is the truest friend the British Empire has or ever has had. She is animated by the same spirit as were the Yankee tars aboard the Trenton, who, though doomed themselves, cheered the British gunboat as she fought her way from Apia Harbor through the hurricane to the open sea.

J. B.

Stamford, Conn., April 22, 1898.

ENGLAND'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that New Yorkers ought to make some graceful public acknowledgment of the friendly attitude of England in the present crisis, and the great and timely service rendered by her in preventing, by her opposition, the proposed combination of European powers against us.

I propose that a meeting be held at Carnegie Hall, to be addressed by the most eminent speakers who can be secured. A military band should be engaged, and, if practicable, Damrosch's People's Chorus, or some such body of trained singers should be on hand to render patriotic airs impressively. In view of such "attractions" and of the prevailing patriotic excitement, the hall would no doubt be "packed," even if "paying" rates were charged for admission and seats. The surplus over expenses could be sent to the Government as a contribution to the cost of the war.

A suitable committee should be organized at once to manage the affair, and I should be glad to receive the names and addresses of any of your readers who approve the plan.

CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS.

100 Broadway, New York, April 25, 1898.

SPAIN'S "STRATEGY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The apparent "strategy" of the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde Islands is alarming many of our people, because they apprehend its appearance at some unexpected spot. At the risk of being laughed at to-morrow already I venture the following forecast: This "strategy" is simple indecision, due to a lack of faith in the ability of their fleet to cope with ours and be able to return. They wouldn't like to lose it, hence hesitate to venture it; so they do nothing except picking up some stray merchantman and a few disabled and weak war vessels. Some will say this contradicts her quick and haughty resentment of our demands. So it does, but, like all surface actors, they did what they thought necessary to save their "dignity" and standing at home. In action they are not as quick nor as skillful as in diplomacy. Then what will be the result? The result will be the reverse of what they desire, and they will have to eat unadulterated crow; but they are master cooks, cunning inventors of side dishes, and their fertility of mind in this field will make future "Spanish history" read about as follows: "In the year 1898 the United States made certain demands of us which we scorned, and we defied them, withdrawing our Minister from Washington and dismissing their Minister at Madrid. What did the proud Yankee Nation do? Instead of resenting the insult and making war on us, they steamed into the undefended ports of Cuba and Puerto Rico and took possession of those islands—islands that had some time before been granted their independence and were then governing themselves 'autonomously.' As long as great America would not meet us on our ground, we did not feel it incumbent on us to cross the Atlantic to attack them, but we inflicted serious damage on their commerce and captured and sank many of their dearly purchased war vessels."

Thus will Spain save her (vain) glory and (let us hope) live happy forever after.

F. M.

New York, April 23, 1898.

PROUD OF OUR NATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rarely, if ever, has there been a moment in our National history when an American could feel prouder and fonder of his country than he can feel to-day. The coming war results from a steadily rising tide of generous sympathy and generous indignation, which has brought our people to determine that the atrocious barbarities employed to suppress the Cuban insurrection shall cease. We have nothing to gain and much to lose by intervention, but this duty is laid upon us by the power that has called our Nation into being, and we who have cried "Shame!" upon Europe for standing idly by while the Turk slaughtered his Christian subjects at his ease, cannot now invite the same reproach by declining to succor the victims of a corrupt tyranny, which has not even the excuse of Mohammedan fanaticism.

The spirit of our people and the motives of our action may be misunderstood to-day—and it must be said that those in authority have taken little pains to make known the one or vindicate the other to the world—but we may believe that history will do us justice. And meantime we may well be satisfied if we shall gain the moral support of the men of our own race, and thus draw closer the bonds of union between all branches of the English-speaking people, whose cordial alliance is the hope of civilization and the guarantee of peace to the world.

F. A. HENRY.

Columbus, Ohio, April 22, 1898.

The Capture of Merchantmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While compelled to differ wholly with yourself and many others as to the justice or wisdom of our engaging in war with Spain, I cannot but admire, and to the extent of one voice and heart give utterance in upholding and applauding the sentiments embodied in your leader of to-day under the caption of "An Inglorious Occupation." How can we approve, much less exult over, the capture of a merchantman by a vessel of war, or find cause for rejoicing in the confiscation and sale of the property of non-combatants for the benefit of such captors? You do well to say that such action "commands the approval of no part of the people of this country." * * * "War waged in that low commercial spirit has not, and never will have, the approval of the people of the United States." * * * "It is peculiarly an American doctrine that a belligerent ought not to seize the private property of the enemy at sea." These are very noble sentiments, Mr. Editor, worthy of an enlightened, not to say Christian, Nation. If, as a result of our difference with Spain, the doctrine which you thus advocate can be made a part of the law of nations, the evils of war will be greatly diminished, and a grand advance made toward that happy time, still somewhat in the future, when, at least among civilized nations, war shall be no more.

Q. McADAM.

Nyack, April 26, 1898.

The Pope and the Cubans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the efforts of the Pope for peace, it will be noted that that great attribute of the Church—mercy—has not been shown the poor Cubans, and by one whose influence over Spain is so powerful. Not until the United States threatened intervention did the Pope make any move, and then not on behalf of the Cubans, but to save his powerful ally from humiliating defeat. I would like to see an editorial in your splendid paper on this subject, treated not in the intolerant spirit of Harper's Weekly of twenty years ago, but with that fairness and logic for which you are noted.

W. H. O'GRADY.

New York, April 23, 1898.

Says Husbands Should Not Enlist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to ask you to encourage the married men in our militia regiments to resist the temptation to volunteer, for their first duty at present is to their wives and children. Were the country in danger, or were there no one to take their places if they remained at home, it would of course be very different, but now they should have courage to refuse. Later, if the country needs them, it will be time enough to sacrifice their wives and children, and it will then be their duty to do it.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

New York, April 23, 1898.

Where Are the "Healers"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since war with Spain became a certainty it has been inspiring to note the patriotism of noble men and women, that has led them to offer their services and lives to their country's cause. But where are the "Divine Healers," (Christian Scientists,) whose professed exemption from harm and ability to heal so eminently fit them for the front? Surely, if this grand opportunity to justify their assertions is neglected, their so-called "science" must hereafter be regarded as "sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

PHINEAS.

New York, April 26, 1898.

Useful Articles for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you suggest that all letters written to camps and fleets are doubly acceptable if they contain a few postal cards, stamped envelopes, string, little flags, blotting paper, &c., the thousand and one little ordinary comforts not always at hand in active service? Of course there are some articles that are not permitted in the mail bags, and which must be omitted.

X. X. X.

New York, April 24, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Two Sustaining Forces.

In all crises this Nation has two great sustaining forces—its sense of honor and its sense of humor.—Chicago Record.

The Battle to the Swift.

"Who came out ahead in that street row between Blowly and Bluffy?"

"Bluffy did, but he had nearly half a block the start."—Detroit Free Press.

Not a Mere Rumor.

"What was that?" exclaimed one war journalist; "the report of a cannon?"

"No," replied another. "I am inclined to think it was the real thing this time."—Washington Star.

Dangerous to Their Drivers.

Yeast—I see the Spanish, some time ago, bought quite a number of Missouri mules.

Crimsonbeak—Well, if they are good American mules they must be kicking pretty hard now.—Yonkers Statesman.

Official Conservatism.

Disgruntled Cyclist (trundling his machine over country highway)—This is what you call roadmaking here, is it? Scraping loose dirt up over the centre and leaving it there for the heavy wagons to cut up into ruts!

Sturdy Farmer—Young feller, I've been Highway Commissioner fur this township twenty-seven year, and I learned roadmakin' from my father. He had the office 'fore I did. Do you reckon you kin teach me anything about it, mister?—Chicago Tribune.

THICKER THAN WATER.

From The London Chronicle.

We ain't the delight o' the nytions, the dawlin' and pet o' the world;
They winks when they sees us a-comin', their lips is sawcestic'ly curled.
They 'as the opinyun—it's one as they don't tike no pines ter cornceal—
As we fights in the 'oliest causes, but mikes ar bit art o' the deal,
And trusts us, believin' they knows jest what sort o' pertiter we are,
As far as they're ible ter chuck us—thenks be as thet sime isn't far.
It's winkin', an' grinnin,' an' jab'rin', an' don't go no further nor that,
But whichever's the poppilar nytion, it isn't Grite Britain—that's flat.

Dunno 'ow it is, but it is so, and us and the world don't agree;
P'raps we tikes up too much o' the atlas fur one little speck in the sea,
And sometimes we 'as bin in errer—it's no good a shirkin' the fact—
And sometimes when we've bin in errer, it's somebody else 'as gort whackt.
'Arrever it is, 'ere we're standin'—erect, but we're standin' alone,
And knows if we warnts a thing done, then we've gort ter do thet on ar own;
And the whisper it runs through the nytions, whenever ar conduc' offends;
"Grite Britain? Git 'awf-a-brick ready. She ain't gort no friends."

No friends? It mye be, but we might 'ave. Theer's writin' as none will efface,
Theer's a tie as no folly can loosen, the tie between men o' one race.
The orders as Nychur 'as written cawn't never be rubbed art agine,
And the pawst, with its blunders an' bloodshed, saws 'ard at that tie, but in vine.
And nar, when the sky's clardin' over, the sarnd of the battle is near,
The voice of ar race stawts a speakin', the 'int as it offers is clear:
"Friend Jonathan—s'posin' you wornts us—remember we're 'ere."

SPAIN PROTESTING STILL

The Madrid Government Complains Again to the Powers of the Conduct of America.

ALLEGED INJURIES RECITED

The Cortes Listens to Eulogies of the Army and Navy and Reassuring Reports of the Financial Situation.

MADRID, April 26.—The Spanish Government to-day sent a circular to the powers supplementing its circular of April 18, and expressing regret at the "hard necessity of being compelled to appeal to force in order to repel the scandalous aggression of the United States and defend the national dignity and historical integrity of the Fatherland." Continuing, the circular note says:

"History presents few instances wherein the reason is so evident on one part and the outrage so undisguised on the other. Spain has on her side right, correct procedure, and prudence, while the United States has on her side only disloyalty and the impulse of unbridled ambitions."

After a reference to the "execrable conduct" of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the note recites the text of the resolutions of Congress, underlining the last words, "as a ruse to deceive the Cubans." It is then asserted that the Island of Cuba will not be declared pacified until "it is ready for annexation."

Further on the note gives the details of the rupture of the negotiations between Spain and the United States, concluding with the following declaration:

"The Spanish people await the attack with tranquil serenity, decided to sell their lives dear, and to defend energetically their right to remain in America, confident that in this work they will have the assistance of the Cubans, who are Spaniards like themselves."

Proceedings in the Cortes.

In the Senate to-day Marshal Count Chaste eulogized the army in Cuba, and recalled his experience forty-five years ago, when as Captain General of Cuba he ordered the forts to fire on the Anglo-American fleet, which was obliged to retire. He said he hoped Gen. Blanco would fulfill his promise to come through the conflict dead or victorious. [Cheers.]

Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, replied that the Government had great confidence in the army and navy.

The Congress, (lower house of the Cortes,) which met for the first time since the assassination of Señor Canovas del Castillo, passed a resolution of condolence. A Deputy then raised the question of the rise of exchange. Señor Puigcerver, in reply, said the Government would do its utmost to prevent a further rise, adding:

"The fall in Spanish funds is due to exaggerated fears based upon the conflict with America. The payment of the coupons is assured, and even admitting that Spain has to traverse further difficulties, the country will recover easily. We are believed to be in a worse position than we really are in; and there is no reason for the present pessimism."

The Correspondencia says that among the financial projects about to be launched is one which provides that only foreign holders of the Spanish debt are to be paid in francs. The others are to be paid in pesetas.

The Carlists are said to be keenly watching the movements of Don Carlos, and the Carlist Deputies are expected to make a fierce attack upon the Government in the Cortes.

The Public in Ignorance.

The general public here is in complete ignorance regarding the Spanish war movements. The newspapers make no mention of them, while fully recording the tactics of the United States fleet. Judging from the available evidence Spain appears to have adopted the tactics of the badger. As the Liberal says:

"We are inside our house—Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands—and inside we will remain until you come and drive us out in fulfillment of your arrogant boast."

It is generally believed that in consonance with this policy the Spanish fleet, unless compelled to fight, will avoid engagements, and the fastest ships will be employed to destroy the commerce of the United States.

The general opinion of the evening papers is that the war will be a long one. As Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, has said, Spain has already lost the material advantages resulting from the possession of Cuba, but will fight to the last on the question of maintaining the flag, preferring to fight America openly rather than America secretly fomenting insurrection.

America Said to Have Blundered.

The result of defeat, as Señor Silvela puts it, will only mean a loss of what has already gone, since Europe would not allow an army of occupation in Spain pending the payment of war indemnity. The Conservative leader says: "It daily becomes clearer that America has blundered into a war that will be disastrously expensive to her, whatever the outcome. The fault lies with the jingo papers in urging American statesmen beyond the bounds of reasonable demands of good government for Cuba. America is justified on that point, but not justified beyond it."

The general opinion among Spaniards is that America has coveted Cuba from the first. A better balanced opinion, held by a few, is that she wished to secure a peaceful and prosperous Cuba, owing to mutual commercial interests, but that, this obtained, the American Government could not withstand the "jingo wave" which has swept the country.

It is argued that the war must be disastrous to the true interests of the United States. Spain intends to prolong it "until European interests are involved, and the powers are compelled to intervene in self-defense, or until the expected general conflagration of Europe against Anglo-Saxon domination is brought about." Spain's determination to set the world ablaze rather than to withdraw from the conflict dishonored is very marked.

This evening Cardinal Ciriaco Maria Sancha y Hervas, Archbishop of Toledo, in a patriotic discourse, extolled "union in face of the enemy," and declared in his own name and the name of Cardinal Cascajares y Azara, Archbishop of Valladolid, that they both adhered to the sentiments expressed in the speech from the throne. The attitude thus taken by the high clergy in Spain is much applauded.

SPAIN'S VIEW OF OUR POLICY.

Ridiculed by the Press, but Feared in Other Circles.

PARIS, April 26.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says:

"The press ridicules President McKinley's hesitations and tardy scruples and the slowness of the naval operations as indicating lack of organization for serious offensive measures. Military and financial circles, however, are very much concerned about America's line of policy, fearing the United States authorities intend to drag on the war until their preparations are completed and the rainy season is over, in the meanwhile blockading the Spanish colonies and intercepting communications, thus multiplying Spain's financial embarrassments."

SPAIN'S BUDGET STATEMENT.

A Surplus Figured Out by a Large Increase of Taxation—The Plan Unpopular.

LONDON, April 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The budget of 1898-9 shows 865,568,774 pesetas expenditure and 876,014,870 income. There will be an increase in all direct and indirect taxation. The extraordinary budget is chiefly devoted to additional military and naval expenditures, which are covered by the navigation tax, and a credit for 100,000,000 pesetas, nominal, of Treasury bonds, guaranteed by the Almaden quicksilver mines.

"The special proposal devises means of war and authorizes the Government to create a State or Treasury debt, with the guarantee of all the resources of the nation; to increase the note issue of the Bank of Spain, subject to certain conditions as to cash reserve; to negotiate advances from the Bank of the State monopolies and revenue; to anticipate an advance of one whole year of territorial and industrial taxes, to create Treasury bonds in exchange for the existing floating debt, and to cover whatever balance may be due by the Treasury at the end of June to the Bank of Spain, converting the exterior debt into interior consols."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The budget statement of Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, was read in the presence of a great gathering of bankers, stockbrokers, and commercial men in the galleries of the Congress. His projects do not meet with approval on the Bourse, and a further fall is expected."

STATUS OF SENOR POLO.

Mr. Balfour Says He Has a Right to Stay in Canada.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons to-day James F. Hogan, Anti-Parnellite member for the Middle Division of Tipperary, asked the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, whether Señor Polo y Bernabé, the former Spanish Minister at Washington, who is now in Canada, is at liberty to use Toronto as a base for supplying Spain with information, and whether there is any foundation for the suggestion that Señor Polo is accredited to the whole of America north of the equator, and that he has thereby acquired a definite status in Canada, and generally to "indicate the limitations imposed by precedent and diplomatic usage on the activities of an ex-Minister of a belligerent power who keeps up a temporary residence in a British colony."

Mr. Balfour said: "Señor Polo y Bernabe is now a resident of Toronto, and is in exactly the same position as any other foreign resident in a private capacity in her Majesty's domains, and he has not limitations placed upon him other than the duty of observing the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act. There is no foundation for the suggestion that he is accredited to the whole of North America, and has therefore a definite status in Canada."

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It is held among leading diplomats that no question can be raised as to the status of Señor Polo at Toronto. He is said to be a private citizen, having the right of domicile in a neutral country. It is doubted also whether the authorities here would seek to crowd Señor Polo as to the method of his departure.

One of his nearest personal friends in the Diplomatic Corps said to-day that Señor Polo's stay at Toronto would not exceed a few days, as he was at Toronto merely for administrative purposes, in assembling Consuls withdrawn from various posts in this country, and assigning them to other points in neutral territory.

TORONTO, April 26.—The intimation that Señor Polo was conspiring against the United States on Canadian soil was characterized this afternoon by the Spanish Vice Consul as a fanciful invention.

SPANISH FOURS EASIER.

They Open at Fractional Declines and Close Lower.

LONDON, April 26.—American securities on the Stock Exchange opened slightly above New York parity. This is settlement day, and there is nothing doing.

Spanish fours opened at 33½, against 34¼, yesterday's final price. They advanced to 34.

PARIS, April 26.—Prices opened weak on the Bourse to-day and declined. There was little business done. Toward the close of the market, however, there was a recovery, and prices closed firm in response to London advices of the prospective large inflow of gold into the Bank of England.

Spanish fours opened at 33¾. They closed at 34 5-16, a net loss of 5-16 from (34⅝) yesterday's closing price.

After the close of the Bourse 3 per cent. rentes were quoted at 101 francs 97½ centimes, an increase of 15 centimes over the closing price on the Bourse. Spanish fours were quoted at 34 11-16, a rise of ⅜ over the Bourse closing price.

BARCELONA, April 26.—Spanish fours are quoted at 58.90.

MADRID, April 26.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 57.25.

Gold was quoted at 74.25.

Coal for Spanish Ports.

GRIMSBY, April 26.—The German steamer Valencia of 1,394 tons, which left this port on April 23, had on board a cargo of coal, intended for Puerto Rico. The German steamer Concurrent leaves here on Saturday with 2,000 tons of coal, bound for Barcelona.

Anti-Parnellites Express Sympathy.

LONDON, April 26.—The Anti-Parnellites to-day adopted a resolution proposed by John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and seconded by Michael Davitt, expressing their "warmest sympathy and best wishes with the Government and people of the United States in their humane efforts to liberate the Cubans."

British-American Alliance Expected.

BERLIN, April 26.—The New York correspondent of The Cologne Gazette cables his paper that he learns from "an especially trustworthy source" that agreements already exist between the United States and Great Britain "which, if the present British Cabinet continues in office, must lead, in the further course of events, to an alliance."

Britons to Read Cuban Reports.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour promised to place copies of the American Consular reports as to Cuban affairs in the library of the House for the convenience of members.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Gladstone, it was announced from Hawarden to-day, did not sleep so well last night. The twinges of pain have recommenced.

GLASGOW'S $750,000 FIRE.

Little Damage Done to the Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrew.

GLASGOW, April 26.—The fire which broke out last night in the Clydeside district of this city has been extinguished. Only slight damage was done to the Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrew. The loss is estimated at about $750,000.

Sherwood, Thompson & Co.'s Failure.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—The liabilities of Sherwood, Thompson & Co., who operated through the Southern States under the firm name of John Sherwood & Co., and whose failure was announced yesterday, are estimated at $350,000. The firm was an old-established cotton-brokerage concern.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON'S BONDS.

Investigation of an Alleged Issue for $500,000 at Terre Haute, for Which No Entry Was Made.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 26.—Creditors of Russell B. Harrison's Street Railway and Electric Light Company met to-day to institute an investigation of the affairs of the company, and especially as to the sale of bonds. Edward Brown of the First National Bank of Chicago presided.

It was said that $500,000 or $600,000 worth of bonds had been sold, increasing the debt by that amount, but of which there was no entry in the cash books. Receiver Jump, who was appointed a few months ago, said he could give no information because the books offered none. Mr. Harrison told the meeting he could not remember about $292,000 of the bonds, but promised to return from Indianapolis in a few days to explain. He goes with the Indiana militia as a Paymaster. A committee was appointed, of which Mr. Brown is Chairman, to proceed with the investigation. Mr. Singer of the Illinois Steel Company and Wallace Carpenter of the Western Electric Company are the other Chicago members of the committee.

Bandmaster Wiegand Insane.

FLUSHING, April 26.—Daniel Wiegand, an old resident of College Point, was yesterday declared to be insane by a commission made up of County Judge Harrison S. Moore, Dr. J. Howard Lever of this place, and Joseph Cleary of Newtown. Mr. Wiegand is well known in this vicinity and was a talented musician. For years he was bandmaster of the United States Headquarters Band on Governors Island, and was also the bandmaster at Willets Point at one time. He also wielded the baton when Barnum's Museum was at the corner of Broadway and Ann Street, Manhattan. He is a veteran of the war, sixty-four years old, and has considerable property.

NOTABLE APRIL WEDDINGS

Miss Sara Frances Hall Is Married to Dr. Alonzo Eugene Austin, Jr.

THE REV. DR. HALL OFFICIATES

Bridegroom's Father, the Rev. A. E. Austin, Assists the Pastor in Performing the Ceremony—Chinese Consul and Suite Attend—Other Marriages.

A notable wedding yesterday was that of Miss Sara Frances Hall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards Hall, and Dr. Alonzo Eugene Austin, Jr., which was solemnized at 8 P. M. in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, officiated, assisted by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Alonzo E. Austin.

The bride is Corresponding Secretary of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a delegation of Daughters of the American Revolution occupied pews on either side of the main aisle. Revolutionary times were recalled in the presence of two little pages, Joseph Gerrish Ayers and Charles Haines Ayers, the bridegroom's nephews, in purple coats, powdered wigs, and satin breeches. The Chinese Consul in this city, Chung Pao Hsi and his suite were among the guests of honor. Mr. Chung is an acquaintance of Miss Charlotte Chambers Hall, the bride's sister, who was maid of honor. Seats near the main aisle had been reserved for the Orientals, but they were ushered by mistake into the gallery by their interpreter, and when it was suggested that they change their seats he explained that Consul Chung would consider himself insulted at the proposition.

The chancel was adorned with lilies and palms. The bridal procession entered while the "Lohengrin" Wedding March was being played, the ushers—Dr. James W. Decker, Dr. Hiland G. Shepard, Dr. James M. Chamberlin, Dr. H. S. Neilson, Dr. Irving A. Meeker, Dr. Charles C. Clark, Dr. Guy B. Sterns, and Dr. Philip C. Thomas—coming first. The maid of honor, wearing net over pink silk, and carrying pink roses, and the pages, followed. The bride came in on the arm of Robert Chambers, her cousin. She wore white satin, a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried white lilacs and sweet peas. She met the bridegroom, attended by Dr. Thomas A. Buys as best man, at the chancel. Mendelssohn's Wedding March accompanied the bridal recessional.

A wedding reception at the home of the bride's parents, 17 East Sixty-sixth Street, followed. Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Cott, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wetherbee, Mrs. John P. Duncan, Dr. and Mrs. Donald Sage McKay, and Dr. and Mrs. J. E. L. Davis were among the guests.

Dr. Austin is a graduate of the New York Homeopathic Hospital of the class of '97 and a member of the Alpha Sigma fraternity. A number of Alpha Sigma men were at the wedding.

Leyendecker—Heide.

Seven clergymen took part in the marriage ceremony of Dr. Philip Theodore Leyendecker and Miss Johanna Marguerite Heide, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heide of 27 West Sixty-ninth Street, which was solemnized at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church, 125 Second Street. The church, which was filled, was handsomely decorated. The Rev. Father Blumensaat, S. J., officiated, assisted by Mgr. Maginnis of Boston, the Rev. John B. Mayer, pastor of the church; the Rev. Father Nageleiser, the Rev. Father Grasser, the Rev. Father Mechler of Unionport, N. Y., and the Rev. Father Hirschmeyer of East Camden, N. J.

The "Lohengrin" Wedding March was played for the advance of the bridal procession, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March as it passed out of the church, two little pages, Herman Heide and Hillary Bouillon, strewing flowers before the bridegroom and bride. The ushers were Frank Leyendecker, brother of the bridegroom; William Heide, the bride's brother; George W. Rouse, Jr., and Alderman John P. Koch. The bride wore white satin and duchesse lace and a tulle veil, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Marie Heide, her sister, and Miss Elizabeth Tielman, acted as bridesmaids. Miss Clara Heide, the bride's sister, and Miss Lena Herter, were flower girls.

The wedding reception took place in the Arion Society clubhouse, over 200 attending.

Spencer—Mesier.

Society people met at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, at noon yesterday, to witness the marriage of the Rev. Creighton Spencer, pastor of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Hempstead, L. I., and Miss Johanna Livingston Mesier of this city. The Rev. Henry Mesier, brother of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. Seldon Spencer of Tarrytown, N. Y., father of the bridegroom.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a gray traveling suit and hat, and carried Bride roses. Her uncle, Mr. Wetmore, gave her away. Harold E. Spencer, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Frederick M. Spencer, also the bridegroom's brother; the Rev. George H. Bottome, Vicar of Grace Chapel; Frederick G. Le Roy, the Rev. Wharton McMillin, the Marquis Henry G. Demeli, and Livingston Reese.

The wedding breakfast was at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Grinnell, ex-Commissioner and Mrs. John P. Faure, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and Mrs. J. Seldon Spencer, the bridegroom's mother, were among the guests.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer is a graduate of Columbia University of the class of '84, and of the General Theological Seminary of the class of '87, a member of The Players, the University Club, and the Union Club of Boston.

Tuck—Dininny.

Miss Olga Marie Dininny, daughter of Mrs. Feral Carlton Dininny, and Henry Webster Tuck were married at 4 P. M. yesterday in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the rector, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, officiating. The church docerations were unusually fine.

The ushers, Shirley Richardson Tuck, the bridegroom's brother; Rufus Shirley and Thomas Whittaker, his cousins; Van Monroe, James Rutter, and Alfred Rollins, headed the bridal procession, which entered to the "Lohengrin" Wedding March. Miss Rosamond Tuck, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Grace Shirley, his cousin, acted as bridesmaids. Miss Florence Walker was the maid of honor. The bride wore white satin and point lace and a tulle veil, fastened with a diamond sunburst, and carried orange blossoms.

A reception followed at the bride's home, Ninety-first Street and Riverside Drive.

Yerkes—Guerin.

At the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, Miss Mabel Theresa Guerin, daughter of Mrs. Leonora Dixon Guerin of Morristown, N. J., and Charles Edward Yerkes of this city were married at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Hughes of Morristown, N. J. The ceremony was performed in the small ballroom of the hotel, and was attended only by relatives and intimate friends. A breakfast followed in the adjoining banquet room. Miss Grace Kelly of Pittsburg was maid of honor, and Miss Gillespie of New York and Miss Thomas of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were the bridesmaids. The best man was William Sharpe of Wilkesbarre, Penn. Byram C. Guerin of Princeton, Charles F. Marlow of Chicago, George B. North of this city, and Francis A. Thibault of Philadelphia were the ushers.

Owens—Coolidge.

Col. W. F. Owens, a member of the Reform and Church Clubs, the Southern Society, and the Confederate Veteran Association, and Miss Helen Francis Coolidge of Brookline, Mass., were married at noon yesterday in the chantry of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the rector. Col. Henry D. Loney of Baltimore acted as best man, and Major F. B. Pemberton was usher. Representatives of many Southern families now residing in New York were present. The bride wore a blue traveling gown and white hat, and carried white roses.

Coxe—McComb.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., April 26.—Miss Mary Alice McComb, eldest daughter of J. Jennings McComb, and Dr. Davies Coxe of New York were married to-day at the Estherwood, the residence of the bride's father. The Rev. Mr. Niven of the Presbyterian Church officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Louisa McComb of New York and Miss Scheuch of Utica. The best man was William Garrett Bibb, and the ushers Louis Moore and Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne. About 400 guests attended the reception.

Alsop—Righter.

The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, was married in Trinity Church, Newark, yesterday, to Miss Florence Chester Righter, daughter of the late William A. Righter, and sister of William S. Righter of Newark. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis Schreve Osborne, pastor of the church. Owing to a recent death in the bride's family no invitations had been issued except to the relatives and immediate friends.

Rockfellow—Dunn.

Miss Anna May Dunn, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dunn of 275 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and Ernest W. Rockfellow were united in marriage Monday evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. R. T. McNichol. Miss Louise Rockfellow, a sister of the groom, attended the bride as the maid of honor, and Miss Carrie Rich served as bridesmaid. The best man was the groom's brother, Joseph Rockfellow, and the ushers were C. W. Gregg and H. R. Hanson. A reception followed.

Nagel—Schmandt.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Schmandt and Rudolf Nagel of Boston, Mass., took place Monday evening at the home of the bride's father, Charles Schmandt, 72 South Third Street, Brooklyn. Miss Cassie Quade served as bridesmaid, and the best man was Carl Rissland of Boston. The couple will reside in Boston.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE MEETING.

Prof. Moore, Called to Assume His New Duties, Could Not Be There.

Members of the Academy of Political Science, who were attracted to its regular meeting in the Columbia University Library Building last night by the expectation that Prof. John B. Moore would read a paper on "America's Contribution to the Law of Neutrality" were met by the disappointing announcement that Prof. Moore had been called to Washington in the afternoon by a summons to assume his new duties as First Assistant Secretary of State.

Prof. John W. Burgess took Prof. Moore's place and read a paper dealing with the intervention by Russia in the affairs of the Turkish Empire in 1877, which he said was the only parallel for the intervention of the United States in Cuba since the convention of 1856 established the doctrine of non-intervention by a single power. Prof. Burgess dealt with the events leading to Russian intervention and with its results, showing how the craft of Disraeli assisted in bringing on the Russo-Turkish conflict while pretending to favor peace, and how the astute British Premier managed to rob Russia of the fruits of her desperately won victory.

Prof. Burgess said Disraeli wanted Russia and Turkey to go to war in order that the former might be so crippled as not to be able to interfere in India for decades to come.

BUSY TIMES AT OLD POINT.

OLD POINT COMFORT, April 26.—Fort Monroe and the adjacent waters are very busy places at present. The two large hotels at Old Point are crowded with military and naval forces. A great deal of attention is attracted by the daily practice of the ships in the harbor, and the results of the firing of the guns have awakened renewed confidence. The ability of the gunners to fire rapidly and their great accuracy of aim are highly praised by the military and naval men.

In addition to the regular men-of-war, Hampton Roads is full of all sorts of craft, from tramp steamers to fleet steam yachts.

The report current recently that the hotels here would be razed to the ground in case of war is not taken seriously. It is not likely that they will be disturbed.

Rev. J. P. Hunter of Hoboken Resigns.

The Rev. James P. Hunter, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, has resigned, and will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday, May 8. The troubles between Pastor Hunter and his congregation are of two years' standing, and have frequently been aired in the newspapers. One of the complaints against Mr. Hunter was that he did not display sufficient energy in trying to build up the church.

HOPPER AND STEVENS TO PART.

After fourteen years of business relations, De Wolf Hopper and his manager, Benjamin D. Stevens, have decided to separate at the end of the "El Capitan" engagement at Manhattan Beach this Summer. Mr. Hopper and Mr. Stevens arrived at this conclusion over a week ago, after thoroughly discussing some business arrangements they could not agree upon. Mr. Stevens said last night that Mr. Hopper and himself have only the kindliest feelings for each other, and the only reason for the parting is simply due to a little misunderstanding in reference to business affairs projected for the future.

Mr. Hopper said: "I have the highest regard and esteem for Mr. Stevens. He has certain ideas which he insists upon, and as those ideas are entirely different from mine and the financial affairs of my attraction are at stake, it was the best thing to do."

Mr. Hopper is much in the dark as to his future plans for the production of the new Sousa opera, "The Charlatan," next season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager E. E. Rice has decided to give as souvenirs on the fiftieth and last performance of "Monte Carlo," which takes place on Saturday night, a silver violet vase.

Miss Leslie Carter evidently expects to make a long stay in London. With her mother, Mrs. Catherine Dudley, she has taken a house at Kensington, S. W., for the London season. Mrs. Carter has already been the recipient of many marked social attentions.

Agnes Sorma began her supplementary engagement at the Irving Place Theatre last night, presenting again her charming portrayal of Rautendelein in "The Sunken Bell." Hauptmann's play will be continued until Friday night, when "Die Konigskinder" will be produced, with Sorma as the Goose girl.

The new play written by Mrs. Ethel Watts, in which Miss Annie Russell will appear on the afternoon of May 10, at the Empire Theatre, has been named "The Scenario." It is the present intention to give only one matinée performance of the piece and considerable preparation in the way of new scenery and appointments is being made.

Frank Sanger, who is identified with the Maurice Grau opera company, and manager of the Madison Square Garden, will sail for Europe to-morrow. He expects to be absent the greater part of the Summer season. He will visit many of the European watering places, and spend considerable time in London during the Covent Garden opera season. Mr. Sanger while abroad will probably secure the American rights of some attractions which have proved successful.

Herr Andres Dippel has been engaged to sing tenor solos with the Maurice Grau Opera Company in this country next season. Herr Dippel is not new to New York. He sang in this country some years ago under the direction of Mr. Stanton when German opera was given at the Metropolitan Opera House. After concluding his season here he went to Stuttgart and appeared there for a year, after which he sang in Vienna, where, with Van Dyck, he shared leading tenor rôles. He will sing at Covent Garden during the forthcoming season in London.

Many members of the graduating class of cadets from the Military Academy at West Point, before going to their homes on a short leave of absence, stopped over in New York last night and divided themselves into two theatre parties, part witnessing the performance of "The Wedding Day" and another contingent attending the performance of "The Lady Slavey." At Weber & Fields's four boxes were occupied by members of the Naval Reserve of Massachusetts. The men received a hearty welcome at the hands of the audience, and when the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the audience stood up, the Reserves receiving the greater part of the applause.

GEN. BOOTH'S FAREWELL.

Benjamin F. Tracy Presides at a Big Meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Gen. William Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, brought his salvation campaign to a close last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, where a crowd that filled nearly every seat in the house assembled to bid him farewell, preparatory to his sailing for England to-day on the Germanic. On the platform were seated Gen. Booth and his staff, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who presided; Commander Booth Tucker, Consul Mrs. Booth Tucker, the National and field staff of the United States, and several hundred more Salvationists.

When Gen. Booth appeared the crowd rose from their seats, and gave him a rousing reception, waving flags and handkerchiefs and sending up cheer after cheer. Gen. Tracy, in a short speech, in which he thanked the Salvationists for the honor they had conferred upon him, introduced Gen. Booth, who then made a lengthy address on "The Social Work of the Salvation Army."

Gen. Booth showed the necessity of increasing the work among the outcast classes, and hoped that God would spare his life until he could do more for them. The General was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause during his address, and when he sat down Consul Mrs. Booth Tucker, wished him farewell and expressed the hope that he would soon return. Gen. Booth then responded, and said if his life was spared he would be with them again in two years. He then commended Commander and Mrs. Booth Tucker to the Salvationists, saying that he left the American army in their charge. The entire audience then joined in singing "God Be with You Till We Meet Again," after which a short prayer was said and the meeting broke up.

The Salvationists have arranged to accompany Gen. Booth down the bay to-day and have chartered three boats for the purpose.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER.

Dr. Depew in His Speech Regretted that More Troops Were Not Called For.

The Republican Club entertained Arthur L. Merriam, Charles R. Skinner, and the Rev. Dr. Martin of Newark at its regular monthly dinner, held last night at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue. About 100 members and guests were present. The President, Chauncey M. Depew, presided. Senator J. R. Hawley of Connecticut, who was expected to make an address, telegraphed at the last moment that he was unable to attend.

Mr. Depew, in his opening address, said he did not wish to appear to criticise the Government, but he regretted that the call for volunteers had not asked for more men. He referred to Mr. Lincoln's call for 75,000 men at the beginning of the rebellion, and said if that call had been for 500,000 men, the men would have been forthcoming, and the war would not have lasted so long. He believed that under the present conditions it was the duty of the Government to raise as many troops and as much money as if the United States was going to war with the strongest power on earth.

Referring to the need of money to carry on the war Dr. Depew said:

"I believe the people of this country are willing to give the Government all the men and all the money needful to whip Spain, and I have no patience with either Senators or members of the House of Representatives who stand out for political or personal reasons and exact conditions as to the amount, the character, and the time of the bonds that may be issued to carry on the war. Those who higgle and haggle in Congress about such a matter are nothing more nor less than allies of Spain."

Mr. Depew's remarks were loudly applauded. Mr. Skinner spoke of the good work done by the schools in teaching the children to be patriotic, and Gen. O'Beirne told of the readiness of the Irish Volunteers to go to the front as a body.

A LIVELY DOWN-TOWN FIRE.

Damage of $28,000 to Building and Stock in South William Street.

Fire did almost $15,000 damage to the building 25 and 27 South William Street early last evening, and fire and water combined ruined more than $13,000 worth of stock and fixtures on the different floors. The building is an old-fashioned five-story warehouse, running 75 feet through from South William to Stone Street. It belongs to the Barron estate, and, with its contents, was fully insured. The first floor of 25 and the basement of 25 and 27 were occupied by C. H. Arnold, importer of wines and spirits; the whole of the second floor was used by the Nile Tobacco Company, and a portion of the third floor held a stock of Japanese fancy goods owned by Lionel Moses. The remainder of the building was vacant.

The fire started in the tobacco company's office. Daniel Folis and Harry Bronson, employes at L. C. Hopkins's warehouse, at 29 and 31 South William Street, saw smoke coming through the shutters on the second floor and the policeman on post sent in an alarm. The flames spread through the building rapidly, and Chief Kenney turned in two more calls. Soon twenty engines and a water tower were fighting the fire from front and rear. A scarcity of water hampered the efforts of the firemen for a time, but in less than an hour the fire was under control and the damage confined to the building in which it started.

It was said that in the warehouse adjoining were stored drugs and dyes worth more than $1,000,000.

The police estimate the damage done as follows: To building, $15,000, insured; C. H. Arnold, stock, $5,000, insured; the Nile Tobacco Company, $8,000, insured; Lionel Moses, $1,000, insured.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 26.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator Ford—Releasing the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement in New York City from taxes levied in 1897.

Senator Higbie—Authorizing the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, to elect four Justices of the Peace and two Assessors at the biennial town meeting.

Senator Coggeshall—Compelling the school authorities of every public school in the State to display a United States flag upon or near the public school building during school hours.

Senator Parsons—To provide for the protection of fruit trees from the San José scale.

Mr. Miles—Prohibiting the sale of calves until they are four weeks old.

Mr. Taylor—Relating to the distribution of moneys for agricultural societies.

Mr. Trainor—Extending the time for the commencement of the construction or the completion of railroads that have been placed in the hands of receivers for five years.

Mr. Finn—Giving the Patent and Copyright Protective Association four years in which to pay up its capital stock.

Mr. Goodsell—Authorizing the towns of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties to hold biennial town meetings on the regular Fall election day.

Mr. Laimbeer—Increasing the powers of the Inter-State Mortgage Debenture Company.

May Dismiss Father Dent's Suit.

The suit of the Rev. Father Francis Dent against Archbishop Corrigan and other priests for $100,000 came up yesterday before Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. Ex-Judge Tracy, counsel for the defendants, moved that the suit be dismissed, because Father Dent had given a release to the Order of St. Francis in consideration of a $10,000 settlement. Justice Keogh said he would dismiss the suit, unless Father Dent could show that the release was obtained by fraud or duress, and he gave the Father until to-day to obtain legal advice.

MRS. RANDALL DIES SUDDENLY.

Mrs. Herbert Randall of 360 West Fifty-first Street was taken ill while walking past the Holland House, at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She reeled and fell into the arms of the footman at the hotel door, who ran to her assistance. She was carried into the hotel and a physician was sent for, but was so slow in coming that another physician living across the way from the hotel, on Thirtieth Street, was called. Five minutes after he arrived Mrs. Randall was dead. Deputy Coroner Weston decided that death was due to heart disease.

Mrs. Randall's husband, who is in the boot and shoe manufacturing business in Brooklyn, called at the hotel, and said his wife had been ill for some time.

Mrs. Randall was apparently about thirty-two years old.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Commander Horace Elmer, U. S. N.

Commander Horace Elmer, United States Navy, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. He was in charge of the construction of the mosquito fleet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and his hard work in the performance of his duties brought about his death. He was taken ill two weeks ago, but in spite of the advice of his physicians insisted on going on with the work. On Friday night bronchitis and grip set in, and on Monday developed into pneumonia. His physician, Dr. T. M. Lloyd of 125 Pierrepont Street, yesterday called in Dr. H. J. Baboin and Dr. T. B. Walton, but their efforts were of no avail. Commander Elmer leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter, the latter being the wife of Lieut. Albert Norton Wood, now in Yokohama. Lieut. Wood is on the Petrel with the Asiatic Squadron.

Commander Elmer was born in New Jersey fifty-one years ago. He entered the Naval Academy when fourteen years old, and was graduated in 1864. His first foreign trip was a three years' cruise in China on the Hartford. In 1870 he was executive officer of the old monitor Terror. He was on the Colorado during the Virginius episode, and from 1879 to 1881 he was executive officer of the Kearsarge.

He then took command of the Jamestown, and afterward of the Kearsarge. He was relieved of the command of the Kearsarge just before she went on the voyage on which she was wrecked. Later he commanded the Marblehead. During the past Winter he had been detailed at Cramps' Shipyard. During the last week in March he was placed in charge of the construction of the mosquito fleet, and was to have been its commander. His severe illness last week made it necessary to relieve him of the command, and Rear Admiral Erben succeeded him. The body will be taken to Annapolis to-morrow, and Friday will be buried in the Naval Cemetery. Naval honors will probably be paid to the body at the Brooklyn yard before it is taken to Annapolis.

T. Morgan Stewart.

T. Morgan Stewart, a member of the Knickerbocker Club of this city, and the youngest son of the late William H. Stewart, the collector of paintings, died yesterday at his home, in Clay Street, Newport, R. I. He held a year's lease of the Newport cottage formerly occupied by E. J. Herrick of this city, and had resided there all Winter. On the death of his father last year, he came into a large fortune. Death resulted from typhoid fever. He spent most of his early life on his father's sugar estate, "La Constancio," near Cienfuegos, Cuba, which he managed on reaching adult age. On the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection he left the island and went to Paris, where he remained until he removed to Newport. He was a brother of Jules Stewart, the well-known painter.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. CATHARINE CONOVER PLACE, wife of Morris B. Place, died Monday after a three weeks' illness, at 361 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Place was the daughter of the late Daniel D. Conover. Besides her husband two children survive.

GEORGE A. PARTRIDGE, aged sixty-nine years, died at the St. Cloud Hotel yesterday. He returned from the South a week ago, and was ill only a few days. He was once a hotel man, but for several years had been in no business. He will be buried in Worcester, Mass., his former home.

WILLIAM T. TAYLOR, a well-known undertaker of Hoboken, died at his home, 621 Washington Street, yesterday. He was born in Hoboken in 1849. He was for twelve years a member of the police force, but resigned to take charge of his father's business when the latter became incapacitated by age.

MRS. MARY STEVENS died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George F. Scagel, 1 Howard Place, on Monday, from congestion of the lungs. She was born in Portland, Me., in 1807. Her father was a Methodist minister, and her husband, Joseph S. Stevens, died at the age of eighty-four years. She is survived by two daughters.

JOHN STANDERMAN, Past Master of Herder Lodge, F. and A. M. and President of the Oriole Glee Club of Greenpoint, died suddenly of heart disease late on Monday night in the clubhouse of the glee club, at 76 Meserole Avenue. He was born in Germany forty-two years ago, and for seventeen years lived in Greenpoint, where he was well known in Masonic circles. At the time of his death he was a member of Crescent Lodge, and belonged to the Knights of Pythias and Sons of Hermann. He was for many years the President of the Beethoven Liederkranz.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful, and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

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E. & W. ELK. E. & W. A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

ALSOP—RIGHTER.—At Trinity Church, Newark, on Tuesday, April 26, at 12 o'clock, by Rev. Louis S. Osborne, Florence Chester Righter to Rev. Reese F. Alsop of Brooklyn. No cards.

COXE—McCOMB.—At "Estherwood," Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 26, 1898, at half-after 3 in the afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Niven, Mary Alice, daughter of J. Jennings McComb, Esq., of Dobbs Ferry, to Dr. Davies Coxe of New York.

OWENS—COOLIDGE.—On Tuesday, April 26, 1898, in the Chantry of St. Thomas Church, by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, Miss Helen Francis Coolidge, daughter of the late William D. Coolidge of Brookline, Mass., to Mr. William F. Owens of New York.

WINNEMORE—PHILLIPS.—April 26, at the house of the bride's parents, No. 39 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, Anna Bella Phillips to Augustine E. Winnemore.

DIED.

DUFF.—On Monday, April 25, 1898, David Duff, in the 62d year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 1:30 P. M., Wednesday, April 27, 1898, from the residence of his brother-in-law, E. L. Glover, 22 West 32d Street. Interment at Woodlawn.

HOLMES.—On Sunday, April 24, at the residence of her sister, 31 West 76th St., Ella M., widow of Charles P. Holmes, and daughter of the late Rev. J. N. McJilton of Baltimore, Md.

Funeral Wednesday, 9 A. M., from Zion and St. Timothy's Church, No. 332 West 57th Street. Interment private.

Baltimore papers please copy.

LITTLE.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., April 25, Ralph Wilson, son of William A. and Charlotte Farnsworth Little.

Funeral services at 18 Lincoln St. Wednesday, April 27, at 5 P. M.

MACNAUGHTAN.—Gordon, infant son of James and Elizabeth Pearsons Macnaughtan, April 26, age 9 months.

Funeral private.

PLACE.—On Monday, April 25, after a short illness, Catharine Conover Place, wife of Morris B. Place and daughter of Catharine E. and the late Daniel D. Conover, and sister of Augustus W. Conover.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROWLAND.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, April 24, Miss Wealthy A. Rowland, in the 65th year of her age, daughter of the late George Rowland, Esq., of New Haven, Conn.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ruth A. Tibbals, 148 Milton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. Burial at Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn.

SHAW.—Morristown, N. J., Henry Shaw, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Funeral services from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SMITH.—On Monday, April 25, in the 79th year of her age, Margaret Ten Eyck, widow of Gamaliel G. Smith and daughter of the late Andrew Foster.

Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, on Thursday morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock.

WADE.—On Monday, April 25, Maria P., widow of George Wade, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 325 West 45th St. Interment in Greenwood.

WESSELS.—On April 26, Gerhard Wessels, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 59 8th Av., Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. Thursday.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.

Commandery State of New York.—Companions are informed of the death of Surgeon Cornelius N. Hoagland. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from 410 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Major General GRENVILLE M. DODGE, U. S. Vols., Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Acting Assistant Paymaster, late U. S. Navy, Recorder.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY. Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

PRIZE DOGS IN DEADLY COMBAT.

Dr. Nafis's Great Danes, Valued at $1,500, Fought, and One Was Shot.

Fifteen hundred dollars' worth of dog was mixed up in a deadly combat yesterday in the backyard of the house of Dr. W. H. Nafis, 820 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The dogs were two Great Danes, both of whom have won prizes. They were Caesar, valued at $1,000, and Sydney, valued at $500. Mrs. Nafis, looking out of the window, saw Sydney spring at Caesar after a short and ill-tempered debate, and in a moment the two dogs were rolling over and fighting like fiends. Mrs. Nafis rushed into the yard just as Sydney got a grip on Caesar's throat which nothing could loosen.

She screamed for the coachman, who ran up and attacked Sydney with a heavy whip. The brute held on, and the coachman's efforts produced not the slightest effect. Seeing that the life was being rapidly choked out of Caesar, Mrs. Nafis directed the coachman to get a revolver and shoot Sydney. It took five bullets to kill the dog, and even in death he held on. His jaws had to be pried apart before Caesar could be freed. Caesar will probably die also.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 26.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ANDERSON, Amelia, 511 W. 43d St.	58	24
ADLER, Minnie, 142 Forsyth St.	37	25
ACCONCIAGIONE, Andrea, 27 Chrystie St.	5	23
ATWOOD, William, 210 W. 15th St.	1	25
BORDEN, Ida, 111 E. 57th St.	27	25
BLUM, Samuel, 70 Broome St.	8	25
BAXTER, Patrick, 528 W. 39th St.	61	23
BACHELLI, Mary, 558 W. 32d St.	1	25
BRETTMAN, Harold J., 263 Delancey.	1	25
BENNETT, William J., 230 E. 96th St	1	24
BACHMAN, Barbara, 635 1st Av.	8	25
BRICKLEY, Mary A., Manhattan State Hospital	70	23
CORRIGAN, Elizabeth, 333 E. 22d St.	24	23
CUNNINGHAM, Hannah, 500 E. 15th.	74	24
CARR, James J., 85 9th Av.	1	25
COSKA, Juliana, 561 Morris Av.	4	22
CARR, Sarah J., 59 Columbia St.	15	23
DAY, Maggie, 322 8th Av.	22	25
DENZIER, Margaret, 762 10th Av.	14	24
DREVER, Jennie B., 184 W. 10th St.	30	26
ENNIS, John, 4 Greenwich St.	54	23
EVANS, Joe, 102 E. 26th St.	40	23
FRANKHAUSER, Anna, 163 Av. B.	31	24
FEINMANN, Paul, Montefiore Home.	85	26
FREITAG, Barbara, 543 E. 84th St.	84	25
GLENN, Mary, Almshouse.	75	24
GOLDSTEIN, Rosa, 121 E. 88th St.	26	24
GRAY, Harry J., 354 W. 12th St.	1	25
GROTE, Mabel, 429 E. Houston St.	2	25
GOUGHERTY, David, 174 W. 4th St.	3	25
GUIRY, Margaret, 223 W. 61st St.	1	24
GOLDBERGER, Adolph, 312 E. 73d St	25	25
HARDY, Jeremiah, 530 W. 35th St.	57	25
HESS, August, 306 E. 58th St.	46	24
HENRY, Peter, 502 9th Av.	54	24
HANNA, Benedict, 210 E. 41st St.	48	24
HOGAN, Isabella, Seton Hospital.	20	24
HOFT, Louis, 4 Bayard St.	1	26
JONES, Ella M., 31 W. 76th St.	54	24
KESSNOVITZ, Nathan, 82 Bayard St.	63	26
KITTELL, Charles, 418 W. 17th St.	29	24
KLIE, Henrietta C., 67 Barclay St.	12	23
KELLY, Bridget, 59 Vesey St.	74	24
KESTEL, Amelia, 428 E. 59th St.	50	25
KELLY, Thomas, 461 E. 74th St.	5	23
KELLY, Bridget, 9 Old Slip.	86	25
KRUEGER, Frank, 94 Division St.	33	20
KUSE, Elizabeth, Home for Incurables	43	23
LEINKE, Max, 2 1st Av.	46	24
LEVY, Michael, 323 E. 83d St.	62	24
LEFEVRE, Emelienne, 155 W. 26th.	1	25
LANGE, Charles, 2,014 3d Av.	1	25
MEIGHAN, Catharine, 142 E. 115th St.	65	24
MURRAY, Sarah A., 146 E. 16th St.	38	24
MADDEN, William, 168 E. 129th St.	38	23
MOLLOY, Maggie, St. Joseph's Hosp.	14	23
MALLON, Bernard J., Goshen, N. Y.	39	26
MATSON, Eva, 245 E. 19th St.	29	25
McCOURT, John, Bellevue Hospital.	47	24
McGUINESS, William N., 47 Charlton	4	25
McGRATH, Margaret, Ruptured and Crippled Hospital	5	25
McCOOEY, Patrick, 27 10th Av.	36	25
McENTEE, Joseph, 141 W. 13th St.	30	24
McLEAN, Matilda L., Home for Incurables	70	22
McARDLE, Owen, 307 E. 105th St.	84	24
NAULT, Walter, 127 1st Av.	4	25
OSUATO, Rosa, 15 Roosevelt St.	1	26
PLACE, Catharine C., 361 Lex. Av.	48	25
PETERSON, Albert, 571 3d Av.	1	24
PIGOTT, James, King's Bridge.	34	24
PERLMANN, Joseph, 18 Baxter St.	66	25
PLEHN, Samuel, 143 Madison St.	7	26
PARTRIDGE, George A., St. Cloud Hotel	64	26
ROSENTHAL, Salomon, 27 E. 111th St	63	24
RASOLE, Leonardo, 225 E. 108th St.	1	25
RUSSELL, Mary, 313 Rivington St.	68	24
SCHAVEL, Elizabeth, 128 E. 8th St.	3	24
SMITH, Anna, 1,622 Madison Av.	28	25
STERNBERG, Max, Randall's Island.	1	22
SMITH, Margaret T., Hotel Normandie	78	25
SHEEHAN, Josephine, 2,158 2d Av.	6	24
STEVENS, Harry D., 357 W. 19th St.	22	25
SMITH, Katie, 343 E. 75th St.	41	24
SHEPPARD, Michael, 302 W. 129th St	50	25
TRELLES, Rosa G., 30 W. 135th St.	52	24
THOMAS, James, 78 Lexington Av.	26	24
VON GRETCHEN, Carrie, 610 Bergen Av.	1	23
WADE, Maria P., 325 W. 45th St.	75	25
WILLIAMS, Nellie, 256 4th St.	22	24
WINTHROP, Catharine, 443 10th Av.	33	25
WARD, Edward, 110 Bradhurst Av.	40	23
WILSON, Agnes, Riverside Hospital.	3	23
WALTER, John, Bush St. and Morris Av.	34	23

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ABERCROMBIE, G. W., 856 Bedford Av.	49	25
APFEL, C. P., 16 Bolivar St.	26	24
ALEXANDER, Annie, 745 Myrtle Av.	32	24
BOGLIOLI, Justina, 9 Harper's Court.	68	25
BEEKMAN, Helen, Meth. Epis. Hosp.	31	25
BERGSTROM, V., Meth. Epis. Hosp.	39	24
BROWN, James, 370 Hooper St.	19	24
BARRETT, Mary, 137 23d St.	67	25
BOEKLEN, Dorothea W., 492 Decatur.	73	25
BURKE, Margaret, 62 Columbia St.	70	25
BRADY, Maggie, 106 Meeker Av.	12	24
CHILDS, W. H. H., 388 Washington Av.	58	25
CAREY, Timothy, St. Mary's Hosp.	46	25
CONNELLY, James, 88 Navy St.	63	25
COTTRELL, H., 721 Jefferson Av.	70	25
DE MEO, Angiolina, 38 Dixon's Alley.	1	26
DECHIT, Paul, 11 Old Bushwick Av.	50	25
DEZENDORF, Mary A., 259 Hooper.	40	24
DE RAD, Peter, 200 Wilson St.	74	25
DUBOIS, Otto, 274 Evergreens Av.	18	24
ELFORD, John P., 319 Schemerhorn.	26	25
ECKERT, Walter, Old Mill and Bay 44th St.	1	24
FAY, James F., 142 Concord St.	53	23
FARRELL, John, 13 N. Henry St.	65	24
GESSLER, Adele J. M., 378 Gold St.	30	23
HOESE, Frederick, 838 Madison St.	87	24
HECKLEN, Mary, St. Peter's Hosp.	24	25
HOLLISTER, Henry, Aldworth's steamship	44	23
HAGUE, Elizabeth, 518 Clinton St.	49	25
HADDEN, Ethel M., 238 Emerson Pl.	17	24
HALTON, Harriet P., 134 Lafayette Av.	75	24
HERBERT, Elizabeth, Mansion House	77	25
HOAGLAND, C. N., 410 Clinton Av.	69	24
IRVING, Mary, K. C. Hospital.	45	23
JUGHARDT, Elizabeth, 299 Vanderbilt Av.	29	24
JOHNSTON, Maggie, 657 Classon Av.	1	25
KANE, Mary, K. C. Hosp.	50	25
KOLFLOT, Peter A., 61 Rapelyea St.	1	23
KRETZER, Oscar, 44 Bremen St.	44	25
KAPLAN, Nathan, 799 Park Av.	1	26
LIGHT, T. W., 891 Glenmore Av.	34	25
LUBERTO, Angiolina, 2,294 Atlantic Av.	1	25
McLELLAN, Mary, 617 Humboldt St.	1	25
MONTGOMERY, Elizabeth, 253 Baltic.	58	24
MESEROLE, G. E., 222A 44th St.	1	25
MEYER, Mary, 380 Bergen St.	1	24
MAROTTA, Nicola, 121 Classon Av.	1	25
MURUAME, W. J., 270 Degraw St.	43	24
MAYER, Helena M., 290 S. 1st St.	1	25
O'HARA, W. H., 379 Ralph St.	68	25
OWENS, Mary, 14 Jackson St.	21	24
PETERSON, Josephine, K. C. Almshouse	1	24
ROWLAND, Martha A., 148 Milton St.	64	24
SUGGIS, Luke, 874 Atlantic Av.	26	26
SMITH, Hiram F., foot Dykeman St.	71	26
SCHNEIDER, Charles, 231 Barbey St.	30	25
SCHMITT, Catharine, 96 Morgan Av.	35	23
STANDER, Josephine, 798 Park Av.	1	25
SAUER, Joseph, 63 Monteith St.	41	25
SINNER, Franz, 232 Jefferson St.	38	25
SEEBODE, Mary, 12 Williams Av.	3	25
TYLER, Frances, 21 Columbia St.	1	26
UNFRIED, John, 243 Devoe St.	58	24
ZIMMERMANN, F., 65 Morgan Av.	1	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New York City Marble Cemetery.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VAULT Owners in the New York City Marble Cemetery, Second Street, between First and Second Avenues, will be held at Olivet Memorial Church, No. 59 Second Street, directly opposite the Cemetery, on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. ALBERT BULLUS, Secretary.

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FINANCIAL.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market inactive.

Wall Street had a dull time of it yesterday, and the stock market was practically at a standstill. Total transactions on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated less than 125,000 shares, the smallest total for a full day since last May. Quotations came from the tickers in fitful starts, and the gentlemen who practice sitting by the tape and watching its changes found the day a most uninteresting one.

***

Despite the dullness, the market showed strength. Net changes were practically all advances, and many of these were large enough to be of consequence. In fact, the market was just about as strong as it was weak on Monday. But it was no broader, and a few stocks again contributed the bulk of the transactions.

***

London houses and the professional traders of the Stock Exchange gave to the market what little activity it had. The London operations were chiefly on the buying side, which was explained by the fact that to-day is the first day of the settlement on the London Stock Exchange, and speculators there short of Americans were desirous of securing stocks for settlement. The professional talent in New York were inclined to be bullish because of the somewhat more favorable news from the war.

***

There was a notable lack of commission house business. In this quarter there seemed to be no disposition to either buy or sell. The Street continued to watch the money market closely for significant developments, but there were no changes yesterday, money continuing as heretofore. In the grain market, where there seems to be much greater apprehension over the war than in Wall Street, there was another violent advance.

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Government bonds were irregular. There were sales of $12,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 108@107; $16,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118¼; $2,000 5s, coupon, at 111, and $10,000 currency 6s of 1899 at 102⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Hawaiian Sugar	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	3½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Michigan Central	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	Minnesota Iron	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Northern Pacific	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Delaware & Hud.	1⅝	Silver Bullion certfs.	⅝
Detroit Gas	2	Union Pacific pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	National Lead pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Kansas City, P. & G.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	1
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1	West Shore 4s.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Dock & I. 5s.	1	Gen. El. deb. 5s.	5
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1⅝	Iowa Central 1st	2
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	4	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s.	1½	Missouri Pacific 2d.	3½
Chi. Term. Trans. 1st.	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	1⅝
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1¼
Flint & P. M. 6s	1⅝	Third Av. 5s.	5⅝
		West. Shore 4s, R.	1
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	5¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $117,661,354; balances, $7,110,176; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,605,303.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.79¾@$4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94⅝ and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—33@40c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—60@50c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅜, to 70⅞; St. Paul, ⅝, to 87⅝; New York Central, ⅝, to 110½; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 57½, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 47⅝. Declined—Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 32½, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅛. Illinois Central sold at 100 and Erie at 11⅝.

British consols advanced 9-16, to 110 15-16, for money and 11-16, to 111, for the account. The Bank of England gained £248,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 101f 82½c, and exchange on London was 25f 31½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 168, in Lisbon at 66, and in Rome at 107.57. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 6,340,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 640,000 marks, "other" securities increased 14,400,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 32,160,000 marks.

SUGAR TRUST RUMORS.

Sugar Trust was the most active stock on the list yesterday, contributing about one-fourth of the total transactions. The stock got up as high as 116⅝, and closed somewhat lower, with a gain of a full point. Comparatively heavy buying from one source was largely responsible for the strength of the stock; the buying was attributed to inside interests, although there was apparently nothing to confirm this theory. Bulls on Sugar Trust continue talking about steady absorption by insiders who are anticipating the announcement of a settlement with Arbuckle Brothers, but there has yet appeared no reason to regard this as anything more than Street gossip, born in quarters where there is an ardent desire to see Sugar Trust advance.

MANHATTAN WAS LAGGARD.

Despite the general strength of the market yesterday Manhattan Elevated hung back and showed comparative heaviness. The stock sold down close to 91, and closed with a small fractional gain for the day. Manhattan was not very active, less than 3,500 shares changing hands, and there seemed to be but little demand for it from other than professional sources.

POOL MANIPULATION OF SPIRITS.

The Spirits and Tobacco pool was at work again yesterday, and moderate success attended its operations. Tobacco got up nearly a point, Spirits common sold at 11, and closed near that price, and Spirits preferred, on transactions of only 1,600 shares, jumped up to 27, and closed there with a net gain of 3½ points. Regarding Tobacco there was no news, but the Street was again full of the stories circulated by the Spirits end of the pool to the effect that the independent distilleries are to be combined and brought into the Trust. Upon these stories the pool in the stock is basing its operations—and it has been most industrious in circulating them.

THE STRENGTH OF SILVER.

Much attention has been attracted to the strength and activity shown in silver bullion certificates this present week, and various causes are assigned for the improvement in the prospects of the white metal. Speaking yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on this matter, Mr. James Seligman of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., said:

"The most probable reason for the rise in silver is the improvement in the price of wheat and cotton, the demand for the white metal being so much greater than before in order to settle up accounts payable in silver.

"Rumors to the effect that Spain will be obliged to go on a silver basis may also be to some extent a factor in the current rise. The possibility of a premium on gold has nothing whatever to do with it. Washington reports as to issues of bonds payable in coin are at present premature, and tell nothing that will allow an opinion to be formed as to that. Developments from that direction have yet to come before it is possible to say what the effect will be."

GENERAL ELECTRIC IN 1897.

The sixth annual report of the General Electric Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1898, was published yesterday. In his annual statement to stockholders President C. A. Coffin says:

"The past year witnessed a revival in business which increased rapidly in activity and volume during its latter months.

"In the last annual report attention was called to the fact that your company began the year with less orders on hand than previous seasons. As a result of this the actual output of your works has been slightly smaller than in previous years, although the orders received during the period have shown a marked increase. This increase will be reflected in the shipments of the ensuing year.

"A careful scrutiny of the assets of your company, other than its patents, leads to the belief that previous values were conservatively fixed, and no changes of any significance have been necessary.

"The patent account of the company has been kept at substantially the same amount on its books since the organization of the company. The question of a revaluation of patents is one to which consideration should be given at the proper time.

"Business of the year:

Gross earnings	$12,524,938.07		
Less expenses	10,727,692.02		
			$1,797,246.05
Interest and discount, and interest and dividends received on securities owned		389,789.16	
Less: Interest and debentures*		333,333.35	
			56,455.81
			1,853,701.86
Deduct amounts written off:			
Sundry losses and allowances for possible losses		79,220.42	
Patents and patent expenses		333,334.68	
Inventories and consignments		89,665.70	
Reserve for extensions to factory plants		250,000.00	
		752,220.80	
Less: Profit on securities sold and debentures canceled		130,371.31	621,849.49
			621,849.49
Reduction of the deficit of previous years			$1,231,852.37

"In addition to the purchase of $2,000,000 of debentures referred to in previous annual reports, your company has purchased during the year just ended $2,000,000, and the entire $4,000,000 have been destroyed. Since the books were closed $290,000 additional have been acquired, and are now held in the treasury of the company.

"An increase is shown in the amount received from interest and dividends from securities owned. It is expected that the income from this source will still further increase from year to year, unless considerable sales of such securities should be made by the company.

"The growth of your business has made it necessary to make further expenditures for additions and changes at your factories and in acquiring much additional machinery.

"Plans have been prepared and contracts partially closed for a new foundry and a large and important machine shop, the largest buildings yet erected by your company.

"In anticipation of the investment in the construction and equipment of these new shops, which it is estimated will cost about $500,000, the sum of $250,000 has been deducted from the profits of the past year and carried to factory reserve account.

"It has been the practice of the company to write off these amounts expended for additional factory facilities. It is thought that these allowances are not more than are required to properly provide for depreciation in all your factory plants, taken as a whole.

"At the annual meeting of the stockholders held four years ago the question of reducing the company's share capital in the manner prescribed by law was referred to the Directors. Since that time the matter has had the earnest attention of your board, and it is their hope that a plan will be submitted for your consideration at an early date, designed to provide for a suitable reduction of the share capital of the company, with a view to the resumption of dividends.

"The patent situation has not materially changed since the last report to the stockholders. The company has secured many important patents during the year, by inventions of its engineers and experts and by purchase.

"One of the Van Depoele trolley patents which had been uniformly sustained by the courts up to last Summer has been adversely passed upon by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. This decision was on a motion for preliminary injunction and is not final. The invention was an important contribution to the electric railway art, and no court has questioned its great merit. There is reason to believe that the technical objections to the claims of the patent, upon which was based the decision of the Appellate Court overruling that of the Circuit Court in favor of the patent, will be found, upon full consideration at final hearing, to be insufficient to defeat the patent.

"In view of the fact that nearly all of the railway companies in the country that would be likely to use the overhead trolley system are now electrically equipped, and that the third rail and underground conduit methods are being rapidly adopted for the important new enterprises, an adverse decision in this case will have but slight effect upon the business of your company.

"Many other cases based upon patented inventions of great value, including a number on the overhead trolley system, are being pressed against infringers, in which early and, it is believed, favorable decisions are expected."

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First Vice President Eugene Griffin reports as follows regarding the operations of the sales department for the year:

Total sales (amount billed to customers)	$12,396,093
Cost of goods sold, general expenses, and taxes, including sundry losses and allowance for losses	10,896,578
Profit on sales	$1,499,515

"In the lighting department the company received orders for 60,826 kilowatt capacity of arc and incandescent lighting machines, as against orders for the year 1896 of 57,476 kilowatt capacity, an increase of 5.8 per cent.

"In the railway department orders received (money value) for railway apparatus showed an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. over 1896. Among the important railway contracts secured during the year may be noted the equipment of the Metropolitan Street Railway of New York City, the large motor order for the additional service of the Boston Elevated Railway, (lessees of the West End Street Railway,) and the contract for the substitution of electric traction for cable traction on the entire system of the Capital Traction Company of Washington, D. C.

"In the power and mining department orders for 1897 were 60 per cent. in excess of orders for 1896.

"The supply department handled 114,229 separate orders during the year, or 48 for each working hour. The 'orders received' in 1897 exceeded by 20 per cent. the 'orders received' in 1896.

"The orders of the foreign department showed a gratifying increase over the orders for 1896.

"The incandescent lamp orders for the year aggregated 6,257,289, of which 6,706,624 were shipped. This is an increase of about 10 per cent. over the year 1896."

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The consolidated balance sheet of the company on Jan. 31, 1898, is given as follows:

ASSETS.

Patents and franchises			$2,000,000.00
Factory plants			3,400,002.00
Real estate, (other than factory plants)			596,528.61
Stocks and bonds			7,455,872.96
Cash			1,425,874.96
Notes and accounts receivable		$4,537,300.88	
Work in progress		283,831.99	
		$4,821,132.87	
Inventories:			
Factories	$3,249,138.33		
General & local offices	558,685.23		
Consign'ts	52,734.79	3,860,553.35	
			8,681,686.22
Profit and loss			11,725,561.06
Total			$41,275,525.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock:		
Common	$30,460,000.00	
Preferred	4,252,000.00	
		$34,712,000.00
Five per cent. gold coupon debentures		6,000,000.00
Accrued interest on debentures	$50,000.00	
Accounts payable	263,525.75	
		313,525.75
Reserve for extensions to factory plants		250,000.00
Total		$41,275,525.75

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

In an article on the British foreign trade outlook published in the latest number to hand of The London Statist, the following reference to exports to and imports from the United States present much of interest:

The United States continue to be chiefly responsible for the decline in our export trade. For the first three months of 1896 the value of our exports of specified articles to that country amounted to £4,552,000. In 1897 the value was £3,984,000, and in 1898 it has been only £2,777,000, a falling off compared with two years ago of nearly £2,200,000, or near to 50 per cent. In March the value was only £910,000, as against £1,829,000 last year, and £1,382,000 in 1896.

The threatened outbreak of hostilities may make the comparison of our exports to the United States with those of last year still more unfavorable. In view of the serious effect upon our export trade and the continued small purchases of our goods by the United States, we contrast below the total exports of specified articles during the past three months with the corresponding months of 1897 and 1896, and further give our exports of each month from April to December of the last two years. Until August next it will be apparent that further heavy decreases are to be expected.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO THE UNITED STATES.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
January	£977,000	£1,147,000	£1,993,000
February	890,000	1,008,000	1,577,000
March	910,000	1,829,000	1,382,000
Three months	£2,777,000	£3,984,000	£4,952,000
April	......	2,316,000	1,080,000
May	......	1,567,000	1,009,000
June	......	1,783,000	1,023,000
July	......	1,510,000	1,221,000
August	......	413,000	1,075,000
September	......	482,000	855,000
October	......	622,000	929,000
November	......	686,000	868,000
December	......	1,022,000	1,182,000
Total year	......	£14,385,000	£14,194,000

"The small purchases by the United States are the more to be regretted in view of our large imports from that country. In March the value of our imports of principal articles from America was over £10,000,000, as against £7,700,000 in March last year, and for the three months our imports have reached £29,052,000, as against £26,577,000 in the corresponding period of 1897; and £23,416,000 in the first three months of 1896. Taking the specified articles as an indication of our total trade with the United States, the balance of our imports from that country over our exports have for the past three months been £26,275,000, as against £22,593,000 in 1897, and only £18,434,000 in 1896.

"A comparison of our imports for the three months, exports of specified articles, and balance is as follows:

Imports of specified articles from United States.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
January	£9,707,000	£9,619,000	£8,029,000
February	9,324,000	9,280,000	7,901,000
March	10,021,000	7,678,000	7,486,000
Three months	£29,052,000	£26,577,000	£23,416,000
Exp'ts to U. S.	2,777,000	3,984,000	4,982,000
Balance	£26,275,000	£22,593,000	£18,434,000

For the year 1897 our imports of produce from the United States exceeded our exports to that country by the unprecedented figure of £92,159,000. A further increase during the past three months of nearly £4,000,000 makes the total excess of imports over our exports for the twelve months to March 31 about £96,000,000. Although we sent a good deal of gold to the United States last Autumn and during the past two months, our indebtedness to that country has not yet been liquidated, especially as London has been buying a considerable quantity of American securities since the Maine disaster.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Boston dispatches stating that according to high authority Union Pacific will begin dividends on the preferred stock in July.

Continued increases in Rock Island's earnings, and April statement expected to exceed that of March.

East-bound rates from Chicago on flour, grain, and provisions to be advanced by trunk lines.

Conferences looking to a settlement of the rate difficulties in the Northwest.

Increase of $56,931 in Flint and Père Marquette's surplus earnings for the year 1897.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $2,000,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $4,300,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Sale of Cramps' Ship stock in Philadelphia at 77, an advance of 7 points from last transaction.

Increase of $375,250 in Atchison's net income for March.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	23½	25
Amsterdam preferred	62	63
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	89	90½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99	100½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102¼	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	[illegible]	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
Peoples Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (int. on.)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	128	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	77	79
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	78
Glucose common	36½	37½
Glucose preferred	90	91
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	20½	22
Malt preferred	64½	67
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	347	349
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	154	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¾@57. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 57c.

Bar silver in London at 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,030.04 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .13.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 75 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .70, 400 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 200 Mexican at .15, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, 300 Sierra Nevada at .77, and 500 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange, 10,000 shares of Alamo sold at .01¾@.02¼@.01½@.02, 3,000 Anaconda at .33@.31@.32½, 12,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07½@.08, 1,000 Elkton at .63@.63½, 15,000 Garfield Gr. at .04¾@.05¼@.04½@.05, 6,000 Golden Fleece at .20¼@.19½@.20, 6,000 Gold Magnet at .003¼@.004, buyer 10; 1,000 Havana at .75@.75½, 4,000 Jefferson at .02½@.02⅝, 3,200 Mollie Gibson at .19¼@.19⅞@.19@.19¼, 20,000 Mount Rosa at .11@.11¾@.11½, 27,000 Sentinel at .007½@.006½@.01, buyer 30; 10,000 Union at .10, and 15,000 Work at .03@.02½@.02¾.

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Monday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	..	.80	..
Alta	.12	..	.16	..
Belcher	.28	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.31	..	.25	..
Breece	.38	.47	.36	.44
Brunswick	.12	.13	.12	.15
Chollar	..	..	.20	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.65	..
Crown Point	..	..	.10	..
Deadwood	.65	..	.60	..
Enterprise Mining Co.	.36	..	.36	..
Father de Smet	.17	.21	.17	.21
Gould & Curry	..	..	.17	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.20	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	1.50
Kingston & Pembroke	.16	.22	.15	.21
La Crosse	.15	.30	.11	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	..	..	.10	..
Ophir	..	..	.35	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.09	..	.08
Potosi	..	..	.25	..
Plymouth Con	.08	..	.07	..
Savage	..	..	.12	..
Sierra Nevada	..	..	.65	..
Standard Con	1.60	1.75	1.65	1.80
Utah	..	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	..	..	.10	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	..	..	.95	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	.04
Belcher	.12	..	..	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.28	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick, Con	.10	.13	.12	..
Belmont	.10	..	.10	..
Caledonia, B. H.	..	..	.50	..
Chollar	..	..	.10	..
Crown Point	..	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	..	.60	..
Comstock T. Co., stock	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co., bonds	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co., scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	.95	.75	..
Eureka Con	.10	..	.10	..
Father de Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.12	..
Hale & Norcross	.40	..	.40	..
Homestake	87.00	..	87.00	..
Horn Silver	1.15	..	1.00	..
Iron Silver	.42	..	.44	.50
Julia Con	.01	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	..	..
Leadville, Con	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	.16	.14	.16
Mexican	.10	..	.10	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	3.00	5.50
Ophir	.40	..	.35	..
Occidental	2.25	..	.75	..
Plymouth	.12	..	.12	..
Potosi	.30	..	.20	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	..	.70	..
Standard	1.65	..	1.65	..
Small Hopes	.75	..	.80	1.00
Union Con	.20	..	.20	..
Utah	..	..	.04	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.05	..	.05	..
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.17	..
Alamo	.01	.03	.01	..
Anaconda	.26	..	.25	..
Cripple Creek Con	.07	.09	.07	.09
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.17	..	.15	..
Isabella	.18	..	.18	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	.22	.18	.22
Mount Rosa	.09	..	.09	..
Pharmacist	.05	.08	.05	..
Portland	.74	..	.75	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.08	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alamo	.01¾	.02	.01¾	.02
American Flag	..	..	..	.10
Anaconda	.30	.33	.32	.34
Anchoria	.60	.65	.60	.62
Cripple Creek Cons	.07¼	.08½	.09	.10½
Cannon Ball	.003	.004	.003	.004
Elkton	.52	.54¼	.62	.64
Gold Coin	..	..	1.50	2.50
Garfield Grouse	.05	.05½	.05⅝	.06
Golden Fleece	.22	.27	.21	.26
Gold Magnet	.003½	.004	.003¼	.004
Havana	..	..	.75	.76
Isabella	..	..	.20	.21
Japan	..	..	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.02½	.03	.02⅝	.03
Justine	.02	.03	.02	.03
Lillie	.75	.80	.81¾	.84
Mollie Gibson	.19½	.21	.19½	.21
Mount Rosa	.10	.12	.11½	.12
Miami	..	..	.39¾	.41
Old Gold	.003	.006	.003	.008
Pilgrim	..	..	.003	.006
Portland	.78	.82	.78	.84
Rocky Mountain	..	.16	.13	.15
Sentinel	.007	.008	.006	.007½
St. F. Cariboo	2.75	3.00	2.62½	2.75
Union	.09	.10½	.10	.10¼
Work	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
Waldorf	..	..	.11	.13
Yukon	.12	.14	.10	.12

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

110 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 90½.

200 shares North American Electric Company, $25 each, (hypothecated,) $10 lot.

45 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company preferred stock, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 28 per cent.

2,660 shares St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railway Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $100 lot.

750 shares Saratoga Association, 25 per cent.

150 shares Pneumatic Press Company, $50 each, $2 lot.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday's gross earnings for the third week in April showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southern	$32,225
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	10,308
Chicago Great Western	4,999
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	1,868
Evansville and Indianapolis	881
Evansville and Terre Haute	3,547
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	3,287
Kanawha and Michigan	2,659
Minneapolis and St. Louis	3,822
Pittsburg and Western	8,329
St. Joseph and Grand Island	6,646
Southern Railway	24,335
Wabash	52,825

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The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$101
Mexican Central	44,869
New York, Ontario and Western	2,810
Southern Railway, Memphis Division	977

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,818,313, against $10,882,201 in the preceding week and $6,522,806 in the corresponding week of last year; total since Jan. 1, $146,811,390, against $122,406,001 in the corresponding period last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	German-American	112
Columbia	150	Park	290
Garfield National	850	Seaboard National	175

Bessemer Furnaces to be Banked.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—All the Bessemer pigiron producers of the Central West have agreed to bank their furnaces for thirty days out of the three months of May, June, and July.

As a guarantee to those who intend to follow out such a plan that some one else will not fail to abide by the agreement, and thus largely profit at the expense of the faithful ones, a twenty-five-thousand-dollar assurance has been given by every interest. About eighteen furnaces will be affected by the action taken.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 27th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,000 Kan. City, Memphis & Birmington R. R. 4 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1934.
$2,500 Kan. City, Memphis & Birmington R. R. 5 p. c. Income Bds., 1934, Sept., 1895, Coups.
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1925, Guar.
2 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Pref. Guar.
1 sh. N. Y., B'klyn & Manhattan Beach R. R. Pref. Guar.
2,200 shs. Duncan Company.
$22,000 Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
60 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
110 shs. N. Y. Nat'l Exchange Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
500 shs. Interstate Land & Canal Co. Pref.
500 shs. Interstate Land & Canal Co. common.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
45 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
8 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
212 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co., B'klyn.
27 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.'s.
1 shr. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
200 shs. Chattanooga Electric R'way, (Hypd.)
$4,000 Fox River Electric R'way Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1924, July, 1896, Coups. (Hypd.)
30,000 shs. Consolidated Gold Fields of Black Hills common.
$10,000 note of John A. Crossmore, dated Dec. 1, 1897.
$5,000 note of Jennie C. B. Reynolds, dated Nov. 20, 1897.
$3,000 note of Silas King and Lizzie A. King, dated Nov. 22, 1897.
$13,500 acceptance of Edgemont & Union Hill Smelting Co., dated Oct. 22, 1897, (now in suit.)
$29,000 acceptance of E. L. Drury, dated Dec. 27, 1897, (now in suit.)
$12,000 acceptance of M. L. Parrotte, dated Jan. 13, 1898, 20 days, (now in suit.)
4 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co. of (Hartford) Conn.
10 shs. Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.
45 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
12 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
19 shs. Bank State of New York.
$1,000 Semi-tontine policy No. 415,820 of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States upon life of W. A. Cook.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus............$200,000
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM.........President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN. } Vice-Presidents
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer
S. L. CONKLIN.........Secretary
F. C. PREST.........Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT.........London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL.........London Treasurer
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
C. W. DRAKE, Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE, Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM, Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

TO HOLDERS OF THE
American Publishers' Corporation
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
You are urgently requested to communicate with the undersigned with reference to the foreclosure of the above Bonds now in default. Foreclosure plans are contemplated only, AND NO ALTERNATIVE PLAN WILL BE CONSIDERED.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
36 WALL STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, April 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after May 2 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, April 26th, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable May tenth. Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway.
New York, April 19, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent., payable on and after May 2 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 2, 1898.
S. C. MERVIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, April 27, 1898.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on and after May 16th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30th, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid at this office May 2, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books April 22, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. April 22, and reopened at 10 o'clock May 3, 1898.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

Office Southern Pacific Co.,
23 BROAD ST., (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due May 1, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railway Co. (Western Division) first mortgage 5s.
Southern Pacific of Cal. first consol 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
Pittsburg, Penn., April 16th, 1898.
Coupon No. 36, for six months' interest due January 1st, 1889, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York City, on presentation, on and after May 1st, 1898.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on May 25th, 1898. The transfer books will close in New York on May 14th, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen May 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M. L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.
The transfer books will be closed until May 2d.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.
The coupons due May 1, 1898, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Monday, May 2, 1898, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MANHATTAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the offices of the Company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 10th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on Friday, April 29th, 1898, and will reopen on Wednesday, May 11th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE HARLEM LIGHTING COMPANY for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the offices of the Company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 10th, 1898, at 11:30 A. M. Transfer books will close on Friday, April 29th, 1898, and will reopen on Wednesday, May 11th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND 155TH ST.
New York, April 25, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 10, 1898.
The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.
Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 11. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 3d, and reopen on Monday, June 6th, 1898.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1898.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.
The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Bank of America.
New York, April 21st, 1898.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 2d, 1898, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held June 1st, 1898, and will be reopened on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 25, 1898.
The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1898.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 2d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, April 30th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

NEW YORK, April 27th, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Park Company will be held at the offices of the company, 41 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 10th, 1898, at 12 o'clock.
GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 26, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	210	American Cotton Oil	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	20	American Express	120	120	120	120	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,850	American Spirits Mfg.	10¼	11	10	10⅝	+⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,030	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	25	27	25	27	+2⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	31,195	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115¼	116⅝	114⅝	116¼	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	12	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89½	90	89¼	90	......
[illegible]	101⅜	16,420	American Tobacco	100⅞	101⅜	100	101¼	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	153	American Tobacco pf.	113½	115½	113¼	115½	......
[illegible]	10⅝	590	At., T. & S. F.	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+½
[illegible]	24½	1,846	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅞	24⅞	23⅝	24⅜	+⅞
[illegible]	37½	260	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+⅝
[illegible]	113	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	112	112	112	112	......
[illegible]	78¼	1,550	Canadian Pacific	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞	+1⅛
[illegible]	18	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+½
[illegible]	89⅞	12,745	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89½	90	89⅛	89⅞	+⅞
[illegible]	10⅝	300	Chicago Great West.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅞
[illegible]	26	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1⅛
[illegible]	85¼	15,820	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	84⅞	85⅛	84⅛	85⅛	+1½
[illegible]	140½	525	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140	140	140	140	−½
[illegible]	117	215	Chicago & Northw.	115⅞	116	115⅝	116	+½
[illegible]	83⅝	5,232	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83	83⅝	82½	83⅝	+1⅛
[illegible]	8	20	Chi. Term. Tran.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	......
[illegible]	27	25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	......
[illegible]	27	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	−⅜
11½	11⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
171	173	100	Consolidated Gas	172	172	172	172	+1
106	108½	810	Delaware & Hudson	107⅞	107⅞	106½	106½	+1⅜
10	11	100	Denver & R. G.	10	10	10	10	−½
41¼	42	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	41	41	41	41	......
48	50	500	Detroit Gas	47	49	47	49	+2
31½	32	729	Erie 1st pf.	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+⅜
30¾	31½	700	General Electric	30½	30½	30½	30½	−¼
144	152	75	Great Northern pf.	149½	149½	149½	149½	......
18½	20	100	Hawaiian Sugar	18½	18½	18½	18½	+1¼
15½	15¾	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	15⅝	15¾	15	15	−2½
46⅛	46⅜	2,200	Louisville & Nashville	45⅝	46⅝	45½	46¼	+⅞
92⅝	92⅞	3,300	Manhattan Con.	92¼	92⅞	91½	92½	+⅞
135½	136¼	1,930	Metropolitan St. Ry.	136	136½	135	136	+1
100½	102	295	Michigan Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1
59½	61½	100	Minnesota Iron	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+⅜
31	32	110	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30	30	30	30	−½
[illegible]	25¾	30	Missouri Pacific	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	......
[illegible]	101	396	National Lead Co. pf.	100	100	99¼	99¼	−⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	New York Air Brake	14	14	14	14	......
[illegible]	107⅝	1,050	New York Central	106⅞	107⅝	106⅞	107⅝	+1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	182½	182½	182½	182½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	44	44	44	44	+¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	North American	5	5	5	5	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,002	Northern Pacific	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,540	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅝	60	59	59⅞	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	27	27	27	27	+⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Oregon Short Line	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	102	Pacific Mail	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	+¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	908	Pennsylvania R. R.	111½	112	111½	112	+⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,560	People's Gas, Chicago	87¼	88¼	87¼	88⅛	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,600	Reading	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	850	Reading 1st pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	720	Reading 2d pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	−⅜
117½	119½	125	R., W. & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	......
12½	13½	20	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	......
6⅛	7	100	St. L. & San Fran.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	......
23	23½	670	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23	23	22⅝	22¾	−1
3⅝	4¼	80	St. Louis Southw.	4	4	4	4	......
130	135	80	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130	130	130	130	......
12½	13½	300	Southern Pacific	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
7½	7⅝	620	Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	......
24⅝	25½	215	Southern Railway pf.	25	25	24⅜	24⅜	......
3⅝	3⅞	4	Standard R. & T.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	......
18½	18¾	477	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+¼
18½	18⅝	673	Union Pacific	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	......
50⅛	50½	6,002	Union Pacific pf.	49¾	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+⅛
5⅜	5½	1,800	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
37	41	30	United States Express	40½	40½	40½	40½	......
6⅛	7	27	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	......
15⅜	15½	800	Wabash pf.	15	15	15	15	+⅜
..	88	500	West Chicago Street	88	88	88	88	+½
85⅛	85⅜	878	Western Union Tel.	84⅞	85⅝	84⅞	85¼	+⅞
		128,585	Sales					

Silver.

56⅝	57	10,000	Bullion certificates	57	57	57	57	+⅝

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000 ... 110
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
3,000 ... 70
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000 ... 81
At T & S F gen 4s
29,000 ... 85
2,000 ... 85⅛
12,000 ... 85⅜
8,000 ... 85¼
500 ... 85
10,000 ... 85⅝
3,000 ... 85¼
Adjustment 4s
30,000 ... 56
20,000 ... 56¼
46,000 ... 56½
25,000 ... 56⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
1,000 ... 100
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
7,000 ... 85
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
8,000 ... 108⅝
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
32,000 ... 75
2,000 ... 75¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000 ... 113
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000s3 ... 95½
2,000 ... 95⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 ... 103
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
1,000 ... 98
1,000 ... 96
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
26,000 ... 106½
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000 ... 80
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000s20F ... 86
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000 ... 107
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000 ... 84¾
Flint & P M 6s
2,000 ... 110½
13,000 ... 110⅝
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000 ... 67⅝
1,000 ... 67½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 ... 96
Ga Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ... 118½
Illinois Central 4s, 1953
3,000s ... 98
Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000 ... 97
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
12,000 ... 83
19,000s20F ... 82¾
5,000s20F ... 83½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
28,000 ... 90

Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ... 73½
8,000 ... 73
5,000 ... 73½
Michigan Cent 5s, 1931
4,000 ... 121
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
1,000 ... 111½
1,000 ... 111
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ... 83½
1,000 ... 83
11,000 ... 83½
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000 ... 57¼
5,000 ... 57⅜
5,000 ... 57⅝
5,000 ... 57½
13,000 ... 57⅝
10,000 ... 58
Minn & St L con 5s
2,000 ... 100½
Missouri Pacific 3d
10,000 ... 103½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
1,000 ... 70¼
500 ... 70
1,000 ... 70¼
5,000 ... 70
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000 ... 100
Nor Pac 1st 6s
5,000 ... 113
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000 ... 90⅝
42,000 ... 90¼
3,000 ... 90⅜
11,000 ... 90¼
20,000 ... 90½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 ... 57⅝
2,000 ... 57¼
2,000 ... 57½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
11,000 ... 100
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 102
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000 ... 89
10,000 ... 89½
Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000 ... 118
Oregon Short Line, inc B & col trust
12,000 ... 40¼
5,000 ... 40½
Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 ... 77
Reading Co gen 4s
10,000 ... 77½
35,000 ... 77⅝
Rich & Dan deb 5s, stpd
5,000 ... 96
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 ... 78½
4,000 ... 79
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ... 69
2,000 ... 69¼

St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 ... 99
2,000 ... 99½
St L & Iront Mt gen 5s
2,000 ... 86½
3,000 ... 86⅝
10,000 ... 87
Stamped gtd
5,000 ... 87
St L S W 1st
1,000 ... 70½
8,000 ... 70
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 ... 82
So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000 ... 102⅝
So Pac of Cal 5s consol
1,000 ... 96
10,000 ... 95⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
8,000 ... 87¼
2,000 ... 87⅛
3,000c ... 87⅜
4,000 ... 87½
11,000 ... 87⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 97⅝
1,000 ... 97¾
8,000 ... 97⅞
6,000 ... 97⅝
Third Avenue 1st 5s
10,000 ... 117½
To & Ohio Central 1st
3,000 ... 104
Union Pacific 4s
12,000 ... 88⅞
2,000c ... 88¾
1,000 ... 88⅝
23,000 ... 88½
50,000 ... 88⅜
27,000 ... 88⅝
51,000 ... 88⅞
22,000 ... 88⅝
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000 ... 50
1,000 ... 49⅝
8,000 ... 49½
2,000 ... 50
1,000 ... 50½
10,000 ... 50
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ... 105⅝
2,000 ... 106
Wabash 2d 5s
6,000 ... 75½
4,000 ... 75
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ... 104
3,000s3 ... 103½
Registered
1,000 ... 102½
2,000 ... 102
2,000 ... 101½
W N Y & P gen
5,000 ... 47½
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 ... 95

Total sales ... $1,070,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	94	..
4s, r., 1907	106	106⅝
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	117	117½
4s, c., 1925	118	118⅝
5s, r., 1904	109⅝	110⅝
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..
Adams Express	97	100
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	67½	70
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	104½	..
Ann Arbor	11	13
Ann Arbor pf.	31	34
Balt. & Ohio	15½	16½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Bay State Gas	2½	2⅝
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3⅝	4¼
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65
Canada Southern	45	47
Central Pacific	11	11½
Chi. & Alton	152	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	48½	52
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	18	23
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	78
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	46
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	18	21
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
C. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	16	25
Com. Cable	150	180

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Coal	38	..
Consol. Ice	28½	29½
Consol. Ice pf.	83½	84½
Del., L. & W.	141	150
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	115	125
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie	11½	12
Erie 2d pf.	15½	16¾
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
Flint & P. M.	9	11
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	44	..
Illinois Central	97	98½
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co.	44	55
Iowa Central	7⅝	8
Iowa Central pf.	24	26
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas	41	42
Laclede Gas pf.	80	90
L. E. & W.	13½	15
L. E. & W. pf.	69⅛	..
Lake Shore	..	190
Lake Shore certfs.	..	180
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2
Minn. & St. L.	23	26
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	50
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Mo., K. & T.	10	11
Mobile & Ohio	24	26½
Morris & Essex	170	173
Nat. Lead	27½	28¼
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	16
National Starch	4¾	5

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	63
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6	7
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
N. Y., O. & W.	13½	14
N. Y., S. & W. cts	10	12
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	27	30
Nor. & West.	11	12
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	42	46
Ore. R. & N. pf.	65	69
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	63
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Pullman Car	168	171
Quicksilver	1¼	3½
Quicksilver pf.	2¼	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	8
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	43	46
St. L. S. W. pf.	8½	9½
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
St. P. & Omaha	68	71
St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Texas Pacific	9¼	9½
Third Avenue	160	165
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
U. S. Leather	5½	5⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	56⅞	57½
U. S. Rubber	15½	17
U. S. Rubber pf.	61	65
Wells-F. Express	114	118
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1¼	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8⅝	10⅝
Wis. Central	1¼	2½
Wis. Central pf.	2	6

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Everall Brothers, New York City, to manufacture clothing; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—George Everall, James H. Mannigan, Norman L. Archer, and Henry J. Everall, New York City.

Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company of New York City, to brew lager beer and malt beverages; capital stock, $400,000. Directors—Francis Morges, Conrad H. Plato, and George J. Gillia, New York City.

Charles H. Hirsch & Co. of New York, to manufacture and import druggists' and grocers' specialties; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Arnold Uhlfelder, Charles L. Hirsch, and Oscar Hirsch, New York City.

Russell Manufacturing Company of New York, to make and deal in bicycles, bicycle attachments, and bicycle novelties; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—William Kreff and John T. Canavan, Brooklyn; Charles H. [illegible], New York City.

Warsaw Creamery Company of Warsaw, Wyoming County, to make butter and cheese; capital stock, $4,000. Directors—Frederick J. Humphrey, Samuel B. Whitlock, J. Milo Hawley, Duane E. Chase, William W. Smallwood, Frank L. Morris, and William P. Rumbell, Warsaw.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$219,157,951
Gold reserve	179,692,902
Net silver	5,992,134
United States notes in the Treasury	32,292,441
Treasury notes of 1890	3,244,567
Total receipts this day	882,005
Total receipts this month	27,916,075
Total receipts this year	335,432,739
Total expenditures this day	1,118,000
Total expenditures this month	39,930,000
Total expenditures this year	343,300,270
Deposits in National banks	28,512,336
National bank notes received for redemption	143,342
Government receipts from customs	479,147
Internal revenue	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
680	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10¼	11	10¼	10⅞
160	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	24	26	24	26
22,080	Am. Sug. Refg.	115¼	116⅝	114⅝	116¼
500	Am. Tobacco	100⅞	101⅜	100⅛	101⅜
110	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
40	A., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24½
40	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
70	Brooklyn R. T.	36	36⅞	36	36⅞
6,480	Chi., B. & Q.	89¼	90	89	89⅞
14,600	C., M. & St. P.	84⅞	85¼	84	85
1,300	Chi., R. I. & P.	82⅞	83⅝	82½	83⅝
10	Cent. of N. J.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
180	General Electric	30¾	31	30½	31
440	Louis. & Nash.	45⅝	46⅝	45½	46¼
1,640	Manhattan	92¼	92⅞	91½	92⅞
20	Missouri Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½
80	N. Y. Central	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
180	Nor. Pacific	22	22½	22	22½
260	Nor. Pac. pf.	59⅝	60	59⅝	59⅞
270	People's Gas	87⅝	88⅜	87⅝	88¼
420	Reading	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
10	Southern pf.	25	25	25	25
10	Tenn. C. & I.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1,420	Union Pac. pf.	49⅞	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛
52,200					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	75	75¼	75	75¼
3,000	Rio G. W. 4s	79	79	79	79
9,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
4,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	50	50	50	50
3,000	Wabash 1st	106	106	106	106
29,000	Wabash 2d	74⅝	75	74⅝	74⅝
$52,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 26.—Local brokers call to-day the quietest in the history of the local market. What dealings there were showed firmness.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	..
Boston & Lowell	217	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	276
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	105	106
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	114	115
Fitchburg pf.	98	98½
Old Colony	..	188
West End	80	80½
West End pf.	101	101½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅛	2
Arnold	10½	10¾
Atlantic	24	25½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.12½
Boston & Montana	173	173¾
Butte & Boston	23⅜	23¾
Calumet & Hecla	515	520
Centennial	11¼	12
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	..	1¼
Napa, quicksilver	6½	..
Osceola	..	39¼
Pioneer, gold	4½	5¼
Quincy	105	107
Santa Ysabel	5	5½
Tamarack	144	148
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	19	19¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	245	247
Dominion Coal	16	17½
Dominion Coal pf.	90	95
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	62½	62¾
General Electric	30	30¾
General Electric pf.	85	90
Illinois Steel	44	46
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	123	125
Philadelphia Company	80	81
Pullman Palace Car	169½	171
United States Oil	..	13¼
United States Rubber	15	17
Westinghouse Electric	20	20½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25	25½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—In sympathy with New York, the local market showed a better tone, and prices held fairly firm. Trading continues light, and is confined strictly to the professionals. Commission houses are doing little. The street railway stocks were firm on light trading. Of the industrials, United Gas Improvement and Marsden were the only two stocks dealt in to any extent, the former firm and latter selling off fractionally. The feature of the market was the strength of Pennsylvania, which was in demand for home and foreign account. The rest of the steam railroad stocks were practically neglected, although there was a firm undertone.

The market closed steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	21½
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	21¼	21½
Northern Pacific pf.	59⅝	59⅞
Pennsylvania	55⅞	56
Reading t. c.	7⅝	7 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	18⅝	18 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	9¾	..
St. Paul	84⅞	85⅛
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	2⅞
Metropolitan Railway	135½	136¼
Philadelphia Traction	78⅞	79
Baltimore Con.	21⅝	21⅞
Union Traction	14⅝	15
Electric Storage	19	23
Electric Storage pf.	21	22
United Gas Imp.	104⅝	105¼
Welsbach Light	41	41⅞
N. J. Traction	43	45
American R. E. L.	2	2⅛
Marsden	5⅞	6
Choctaw	10	10½
Choctaw pf.	29¼	..
Electric & P. 4s	79⅝	79⅞
Equitable G. 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Con. T., Pitts.	12½	13
Con. T., Pitts., pf.	45¼	46

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Diamond Match was sold for 126 to-day, closing at 125½. North Chicago opened at 184, sold up a point on account, and 186 second account, but closed account 182. West Chicago ranged from 86⅝ to 87½, closing at 87. Biscuit common dropped from 23 to 22⅝, closing there. The preferred sold from 79⅞ to 80⅝.

Settlement prices follow:

American Strawboard	22¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	125½
National Biscuit Company common	22½
National Biscuit Company preferred	80
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	5¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	28¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	49½
International Packing Company	17½
International Packing Company preferred	40
Chicago City Railway	220
North Chicago Street Railroad	180
West Chicago Street Railroad	87
South Side Elevated Railroad	56½
Lake Street Elevated	10½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	8
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.18	.20
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.12	.10
Best & Belcher	.27	.26
Bullion	.01	..
Caledonia	.17	.16
Challenge Con.	.12	.10
Chollar	.19	.21
Confidence	.48	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.61	.64
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.19	.17
Hale & Norcross	.50	..
Kentuck Con.	.01	..
Mexican	.13	.10
Occidental Con.	1.20	1.00
Ophir	.41	.37
Overman	.01	..
Potosi	.24	.26
Savage	.15	.13
Scorpion	..	.02
Sierra Nevada	.70	.78
Standard	1.70	1.70
Union Con.	.16	..
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.09	.09

Silver bars, 56⅛; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	1¾	2	1¾	2
Anaconda	30	33	30	33
Anchoria	64	65	60	62
Argentum	19¼	20¼	19¼	21
Consolidated	7½	8	7½	8
Elkton	70	70½	63½	65⅝
El Paso	6¾	7½	7	7½
Gibson	20¼	23½	20	21
Gold Coin	89	91	80	90
Gold King	50	52	45	50
Golden Fleece	20	30	20	30
Grouse	6¼	6½	5⅝	5¾
Isabella	20¼	20½	20	20¼
Jefferson	2¼	..	2¾	4
Lillie	80	90	81½	85
Matoa	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾
Moon Anchor	64¼	67	62	62¾
Pharmacist	4¾	6	4½	5½
Portland	85	85¾	82¾	85
Rawlings	16	18	16	17
Rose	11½	12	11¼	12½
Union	10	10½	10	10½
Work	2½	3	2¾	3

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons due May 1, 1898, from consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. and Minneapolis and Duluth Division bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the offices of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, after that date.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week April	$27,624	$27,795	$24,418
From July 1	1,432,024	1,352,317	1,372,744
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week April	$134,666	$102,463	$114,556
From July 1	5,526,709	4,938,671	4,821,161
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	330	330	340
3d week April	$70,705	$60,401	$63,589
From July 1	2,942,136	2,715,297	2,532,935
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
3d week April	$87,590	$83,591	$81,818
From July 1	4,388,590	3,756,314	4,469,409
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week April	$29,445	$27,577	$26,955
From July 1	1,232,647	951,161	....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week April	$5,622	$4,741	$6,620
From July 1	268,575	224,981	257,797
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week April	$22,098	$18,551	$20,198
From July 1	962,288	825,006	1,069,688
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week April	$11,855	$8,863	......
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week April	$10,902	$8,248	$8,827
From Jan. 1	158,218	135,979	142,250
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
3d week April	$254,804	$289,673	$185,676
From Jan. 1	4,084,041	4,012,094	3,606,059
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
3d week April	$38,488	$29,661	$32,476
From July 1	1,800,579	1,617,127	1,635,418
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
3d week April	$62,128	$64,968	$68,205
From July 1	3,218,968	3,181,436	2,972,139
OMAHA—			
Month March	$694,792	$556,544	$524,686
From Jan. 1	1,853,544	1,618,103	1,759,284
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week April	$59,721	$51,392	$57,187
From July 1	2,281,157	1,975,392	2,446,967
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
3d week April	$28,134	$21,488	$14,600
From July 1	1,026,063	772,235	....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (exclusive of Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	4,827	4,826	4,752
3d week April	$363,800	$344,465	$335,069
From July 1	16,798,321	15,725,157	16,092,269
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	330	330	330
3d week April	$21,548	$22,520	......
From July 1	1,238,791	1,129,182	......
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
3d week April	$262,948	$210,623	$231,964
From July 1	10,616,933	9,374,430	10,548,532
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for March—			
Gross earnings	3,869,541	2,863,301	2,274,663
Operating ex.	2,408,084	2,239,489	1,740,007
Net earnings	960,457	623,812	534,656
Taxes and rents	144,059	182,664	156,021
Balance	816,398	441,148	378,635
For nine months—			
Gross earnings	29,711,140	25,327,612	22,877,641
Net earnings	8,428,001	6,928,745	5,460,420
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for the year ended Dec. 31—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	2,791,997	2,594,621	2,505,705
Operating ex.	2,053,650	1,936,458	1,863,506
Net earnings	738,347	658,163	642,199
Prop. exp. to gross	73½	74⅝	74⅝
Charges	636,576	613,323	610,243
Surplus	101,771	44,840	31,951

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. H. NIEBUHR.—Deficiency judgment for $18,771 was docketed yesterday against W. H. Niebuhr, in favor of Sonn Brothers.

CURNEN & STEINER.—Schedules of Curnen & Steiner, importers of toys and dolls at 519 Broadway, show liabilities, $66,424; nominal assets, $35,162; actual assets, $20,206.

MAX BERNHARD.—Schedules of Max Bernhard, merchant tailor at 533, 447, and 419½ Sixth Avenue, show direct liabilities, $11,449; nominal assets, $7,240; actual assets, $6,213. There are also contingent liabilities of $44,250 on the leases of the three stores.

FREDERICK A. POTTER.—George M. Boynton has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frederick A. Potter, who kept a saloon hotel at 816 and 818 Seventh Avenue, by Judge Conlan of the City Court on the application of William Endemann & Sons. Mr. Potter began business there in May, 1897.

H. D. OHLSEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the H. D. Ohlsen Manufacturing Company, patent medicines, of 27 Stone Street, show liabilities, $3,381; nominal assets, $1,239; actual assets, $159. Henry D. Ohlsen was the President and organizer of the company. He was a member of the Brooklyn Grand Jury which indicted some of the city officials, and whose mysterious death, on March 28, has since been under investigation.

THE BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—The Borough Hotel Company of 104 and 106 West Thirty-fourth Street made an assignment yesterday to Joseph W. Doolittle. The deed was signed by Frederick C. Lawyer, as Secretary, and George E. Buckbee, as Treasurer. After the assignment had been filed an execution was issued to the Sheriff for $138 in favor of Frank V. Strauss. The place was formerly carried on by the Midland Hotel Company, which failed in December last. Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are $8,000 and the nominal assets about $8,000 over the mortgage of $4,352.

ALBERT M. PALMER.—Judge Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward P. York receiver in supplementary proceedings for Albert M. Palmer, theatrical manager, on the application of Henry W. Palmer, who entered a judgment against him for $8,394 on April 18. Mr. Palmer's examination was very brief. He stated: "I do not own any real estate whatever. I do not own any stocks, bonds, or any other securities whatever. I have no bank account. There are some outstanding claims due me. Nat Roth owes me $600. W. S. Howells owes me several thousand dollars, the exact amount of which I cannot at this time state."

JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $4,866 against James Seymour Scott of London in favor of Thomas Paton, also of London, for money which it is claimed Mr. Paton delivered to Mr. Scott on Jan. 20 to purchase an annuity policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The application for the attachment was made by John Paton, who arrived here a few days ago from London. He alleged that just before sailing from London on the 16th inst., Mr. Scott said that he had placed the money in his own bank account, and it had been lost in speculation. The attachment was served on a third party here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ASPINWALL, William H.—R. C. Black and another ... $42
BANKS, Edward B.—John Shea ... 285
BUNGE, Carl—D. Mayer Brewing Company ... 1,221
BARKER, James—E. G. Hubbard, costs ... 19
BRENACK, Richard G.—Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford ... 27
BUNKER, Stuart W., and John W. Wittpenn—The Commercial Cable Company ... 22
BURGER, Louis—J. E. Jacobs ... 68
BEELSINGER, Henry—R. Luhmann and another ... 45
BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY—Frank V. Strauss ... 138
BRAINS PUBLISHING COMPANY—William J. Woods ... 540
BERNHARD, Max—H. Brien and another ... 1,061
CLELAND, Samuel—H. Igel, Jr. ... 28
CALHOUN, John C.—W. & J. Sloane ... 122
CHAMPION BICYCLE HANGER COMPANY—L. Spencer ... 185
COUGHLIN, Thomas and Lucy—Sullivan, Drew & Co. ... 251
CROSS, Robert E.—H. J. Timmins ... 157
COLBY, Arthur H.—F. E. Ryall ... 123
CAHILL, Mary A.—E. Lehman ... 142
DIETZ, Henry—Armour & Co. ... 205
DICKINSON, Orison—J. M. Rider and another ... 107
FORGINI, John, administrator—J. Young, costs ... 123
EHRLICH, David—Meyer Brothers ... 121
ESLER, Frederic B.—R. Delay ... 321
FRENCH, Hannah—D. H. Scully ... 32
F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY—Pennsylvania Glass Company ... 1,529
FICKEN, John M.—A. B. Ansbacher & Co. ... 290
FOGERTY, James J.—James McCreery & Co. ... 41
FALES, Francis A., and Harvey L. Kennedy—J. L. Grose and another ... 295
FALES, Francis A., and Harvey L. Kennedy—G. B. Smealie and another ... 306
FALES, Francis A., and Harvey L. Kennedy—J. J. Ferguson ... 256
FALES, Francis A., and Harvey L. Kennedy—William J. Matheson & Co., Limited ... 717
FOSTER, James P.—J. M. Quackenbos ... 394
FARROW, Edward S.—David G. Garabrant and others ... 1,642
FOSTER, James P.—J. E. Carroll ... 224
GLEN, Francis W.—L. Spencer ... 154
GALLIVAN, John W.—G. Barrie and another ... 105
GRUENEBERG, Frederick A.—O. Schnare ... 217
HOEFLER, George J.—C. Poyet ... 408
HANNEMAN, Louis—Harmon W. Cropsey and another ... 744
HAINES, Ida M., administratrix—William B. Scott, costs ... 289
HARAK, Frank S.—A. Schnaars, costs ... 24
HECHT, Philip and Solomon—Fidelity & Casualty Company ... 18
KORB, John J., Jr., and John L. Smith—Le R. B. Bunker ... 3,143
KLEPNER, Anne—A. Platky and another ... 171
KALLEY, Frederick D.—J. Sherry and another, costs ... 270
KEIL, William, Jr.—Thomas A. Barry ... 243
LOPER, G. Weaver, and James M. Waterbury—E. L. Oppenheimer and others ... 135
LINGEMANN, John A., George Hoffmann, and Christian Duntemann—Ann Angela [illegible] ... 73
LAWLER, James—William H. Matheson, Jr. ... 405
LESSELS, George W.—C. W. Lang ... 135
LICHTENSTEIN, Solomon—William B. Atkins, assignee ... 90
LARINI, Peter—The Commercial Cable Company ... 86
LANMAN, Peter—Lorillard Spencer ... 130
MOORE, Albert H.—M. Dreier ... 330
MORRISON, Edward F.—James L. Wandling ... 44
MARINO, Louis G.—The Commercial Cable Company ... 117
MOORE, Elric L.—Orville Pattison ... 3,207
McCORMACK, Eugene J.—H. Solomon and another ... 95
NIEBUHR, William H.—Hyman and Henry Sonn, deficiency ... 18,771
NOOD, Thomas J.—D. M. Koehler ... 93
OSBORNE, James L.—A. G. Hetherington and another, receivers ... 152
PILGRIM, Conrad—Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York ... 39
ROSE, William R.—A. J. Goddard ... 63
ROEDER, Adolph L.—J. L. Bache and others
STORK, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Company ... 1,040
STEINER, Peter J.—Cornelius Crowley, Jr., by guardian ... 332
SAEFFENS, G. Mary—R. F. Shropshire ... 455
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—G. W. De Lano ... 217
SHERIN, Clarence E.—Walter Scott ... 606
SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY—George W. De Lano ... 2,494
STEWART CERAMIC COMPANY—S. Halle and another ... 2,065
SALZMAN, Israel—Alexander Klinkowstein ... 265
WENNEIS, William and Andrew W.—Royal Insurance Company ... 691
WRIGHT, George C.—W. & J. Sloane ... 28
THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE Company—E. V. Theband and others, costs ... 47
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. W. Turner ... 148
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILWAY Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Frederick Mead ... 53
NEW BRUNSWICK, AMBOY, AND NEW York Steamboat Company—James O'Reilly ... 196
TIMKEN, Henry L.—Ulster Blue Stone Company ... 615
WATSON, Mary D.—G. Lyon ... 37
WARING, J. Palmer—I. Stern and others ... 75
WIEDEMAN, Rosa—A. Frey ... 145
WIEDEMAN, Rosa—E. Rosenblatt ... 170
WILBUR, Rensselaer G.—F. Barry ... 279
1,130

Attachment Against David Goldstein.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has taken charge of the store of David Goldstein, jobber in hosiery, underwear, &c., at 310 Church Street, on an attachment for $295, in favor of Byck Brothers, which was obtained on the ground that Mr. Goldstein could not be found at his store, and most of his stock had been shipped away. The claim is for a lot of men's suits which he purchased on April 18 for cash on delivery, but after receiving them for examination, did not pay for them, and the Messrs. Byck, who called at the store many times, could never find him in. On the 25th inst. Mr. Byck says he called at the store and was told by a man in charge that Goldstein had taken a lot of goods to Tarrytown and sold them at a boom sale, and on the same day a son of Mr. Byck saw a truckman take away a load of loose wigan and two cases of goods to an auction room, but the latter would not accept the goods, and they were taken to a place on Canal Street for storage. The Sheriff found a lot of loose hosiery and a few shirts on the counters at 310 Church Street. The shelves were all nicely filled with paper boxes for appearance, but all of them were empty. Goldstein, it is said, was formerly a peddler in Philadelphia, and started the present business on Feb. 1 last.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.23½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Iron, Northern No. 1, foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	23.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.95
Butter, creamery, Western	.17

CHICAGO, April 26.—Flour steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10, nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1@1.15; No. 2 red, $1.22; No. 2 corn, 33⅝@34¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33⅝@34⅝c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31@32c; No. 3 white, 30½@31c; No. 2 rye, 59⅞c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.29½@1.30; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $11.30@11.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.67½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.35@5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@5.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

A break of 5 to 7 points at the opening was directly due to a bearish set of cables from the Liverpool market. Instead of an advance, in sympathy with our improvement late Monday, futures at Liverpool opened 1 to 2 points lower and ruled irregular, with the tendency steadily downward under liquidation. While spot cotton was unchanged, sales were only 7,000 bales, whereas fully twice this amount had been looked for. Despite the opening break in our market, the feeling throughout the session was steady. Selling by Wall Street during the first fifteen minutes was followed by quite active covering of the smaller shorts, and by midday a good portion of the early decline had been recovered. Speculation in the afternoon was very light, but the market continued to improve, on scattered buying for the account of local shorts, Southern houses, and Liverpool firms. The temper of private cables was bullish, and the decline at Liverpool was believed to be but temporary. The liquidation there was started by reports that Spain would recognize neutral flags carrying our merchandise, except contraband of war, which would not shut off supplies of raw material, as had at first been feared. The trade regarded this as anything but a bear influence, inasmuch as it would serve to prevent a congestion of supplies on this side. The market for futures closed steady at a net loss of 2 to 5 points. Total sales, 119,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.15	6.15	6.14	6.13@6.15
May	6.15	6.17	6.14	6.15@6.16
June	6.20	6.23	6.18	6.21@6.22
July	6.23	6.27	6.22	6.25@6.26
August	6.26	6.31	6.26	6.29@6.30
September	6.26	6.31	6.25	6.30@6.31
October	6.28	6.32	6.26	6.30@6.31
November	6.28	6.35	6.27	6.33@6.34
December	6.31	6.38	6.31	6.35@6.36
January	6.33	6.38	6.33	6.38@6.39

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅞c; Savannah, holiday; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 6⅛c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Augusta, 6⅛@6¼c; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Middling uplands, 3⅝d. December-January, 333b; January-February, 333b; April, 334s; April-May, 334s; May-June, 334b; June-July, 334¼s; July-August, 334¼b; August-September, 334b; September-October, 334s; October-November, 333½b; November-December, 333b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.22	1.25	1.21	1.21½
July	1.02	1.02¼	1.00⅝	1.00⅝
September	.92	.92	.89⅝	.89⅞
Corn—				
May	.39¼	.39⅜	.38⅞	.38⅞
July	.40⅜	.40⅞	.39⅝	.39⅝
September	.41⅛	.41⅛	.40⅝	.40⅝
Oats—				
May	.33	.33	.32⅝	.32⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.24	1.25	1.22¼	1.23
July	.95	.96	.93⅞	.93⅞
September	.84⅝	.85	.83¼	.83⅝
Corn—				
May	.34⅛	.34⅞	.33⅞	.33⅞
July	.35⅞	.35⅝	.34⅞	.34⅞
September	.36⅞	.36⅝	.35⅝	.35⅝
Oats—				
May	.29¼	.29⅝	.28⅞	.28⅞
July	.25⅞	.26⅛	.25⅛	.25⅛
September	.23 15-16	.23 15-16	.23⅛	.23⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Still another sensational advance was made in the domestic and Liverpool markets, but while the latter held its strength fairly well throughout the day, the former, under realizing, lost the greater part of the first advance, and closed all the way from ½c lower on December to ⅞@4¼c higher on the nearer deliveries. Excitement ran high during the early forenoon, speculative attention being directed principally toward the May option, which, on the big scare of shorts, leaped in one bound to 125 from last night's closing figure of 116¾. Other months followed more slowly, but, nevertheless, made very substantial gains over Monday night's close, July, for instance, reaching 102¼ soon after the opening. It quickly became apparent, however, that sentiment was not quite so unanimous on the bull side as it was Monday. The enormous rise in the past few days has created a long interest, which was getting unwieldy and anxious to convert its paper profits into hard cash. Moreover, outside interest was less conspicuous. Realizing, therefore, as in before mid-day, and continued, almost without intermission right up to the close and later on the curb, sending July around 3 o'clock, down to $1. It could not be learned that this development of weakness was traceable to any other source than the natural realizing always to be looked for after such a prolonged advance. That foreign markets, and particularly Liverpool, should have kept up such a hot pace without set-backs of importance, was one of the remarkable features of the day. Liverpool quotations opened 5¼d higher on July, matching yesterday's big jump, and making about 15c a bushel rise in two days. Part of this was lost, but returning strength in the afternoon left final prices 1¼@2c net higher. No. 2 red closed 123¼, No. 1 Northern New York 127½, and No. 2 Northern Duluth 123½, all free on board, afloat, basis.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—No. 1 Northern, $1.17; No. 2 Northern, $1.11; May, $1.16¼; July, $1.15½. Rye—½c higher; No. 1, 60c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 50c; sample, 46@50c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26.—April, $1.17¾; May, $1.17; July, $1.15¾; September, 82⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.19½; No. 1 Northern, $1.17¾.

DULUTH, Minn., April 26.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.19; May, $1.19¼; July, $1.14⅞.

Corn.

No. 2, 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 33¼@33½c; No. 3 oats, 33c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 2 white clips, 36½c; No. 3 white, 35c; track mixed, 33½@35c; track white, 35@41c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 66c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 64c, free on board, afloat; 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6@6.50; Winter straights, $5@5.25; Winter patents, $5.25@5.75; Spring clears, $4.60@5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.75@$4; no grade, $1.75. Rye Flour—$3.25@$3.55. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 74@75c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 85@95c; Spring, bulk, 80@85c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 85c; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $23@$23.50; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans, Marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50@$1.55; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.45; do, medium and Pea, choice, $1.30; do, fair to good, $1.05@$1.25; do, Red Kidney, choice, $1.90; do, fair to good, $1.50@$1.80; do, White Kidney, $1.60; do, Black Turtle Soup, $1.55@$1.60; do, Yellow Eye, $1.25@$1.30; do, Lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; green peas, bbls, 80@82½c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 17c; do, firsts, 16@16½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@15½c; do, State, fancy, 17c; do, firsts, 16@16½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@15½c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 16@16½c; do, Welsh, tubs, fancy, 16c; dairy, tubs, firsts, 15@15½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14@14½c; imitation creamery, extras, 15½c; do, seconds to firsts, 14½@15c; factory, firsts, 14½c; do, seconds, 14c; do, lower grades, 12½@13½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, Fall made, colored, large, fancy, 8¼@8⅜c; do, white, large, fancy, 8¼c; do, choice, 7¾@8¼c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; do, common, 6¼@6⅝c; do, Fall made, colored, small, fancy, 9c; do, white, 8⅝@9c; do, prime to choice, 8¼@8½c; do, common to good, 6¼@7½c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; do, large, 5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3¼@4c; full skims, 2@2½c.

CHEESE—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 12@12½c; State and Pennsylvania, 11¼@11½c; Western, selected, fancy, 11½c; do, firsts, 11@11¼c; Kentucky, 11c; Southern, 10½@10¾c; seconds, $2.70@$3.10; duck eggs, Baltimore selected, 15@16c; other duck eggs, 8@12c; goose eggs, 20c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, Wine Sap and York Imperial, good to fancy, per barrel, $3.50@4.50; Ben Davis, $3.50@$5; Baldwin, $3.25@$3.75; Spy, $3@$4; russet, $2.75@$3.25; poor to fair grades, $2.25@$2.75; strawberries, North Carolina, per quart, 7@16c; Charleston, 12@20c. DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9@9½c; choice, 8⅝@8¾c; prime, 8¼@8½c; common to good, 4@8c; sun-dried, State, quarters, 3@4c; Southern, 2¼@3c; sliced, 2½@4c; chopped, per lb, 3⅝@4c; cores and skins, 2¼@2⅝c; cherries, 15@17c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 10@11c; sun-dried, 8@9c; apricots, California, Moor Park, 8@12c; Royal, 6¼@8½c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 25@40c; straw, long rye, 25@35c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls and chickens, per lb, 8½c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 75c@$1.37; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—8½c for fine and 7@7½c for coarse heavy. FRESH KILLED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 9@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, under 3 lb to pair, per lb, 30@32c; do, 3@4 lb to pair, per lb, 22@25; chicks, Winter, Philadelphia, 5@6 lb to pair, 18@20c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8¼c; do, Western, prime, mixed weights, 8@8½c; do, heavy, 7@7½c; old cocks, Western, 5½c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 20@22c; do, Long Island, Spring, per lb, 20c; do, old, Western, fair to good, 5@7c; geese, Western, fair to good, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.25; do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.50. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 12¼@13c; do, locally frozen, average, best, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft-meated, 13@13½c; do, average, No. 1, 10@12c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; fowls, No. 1, 8@8½c; do, No. 2, 7@7½c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@17c; do, scalded, 12@13½c; capons, fancy, 16@17c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; ducks, No. 1, 8@9c; do, No. 2, 6@7c; geese, No. 1, 8@8½c.

GAME—English snipe, per dozen, $1.50@$2; golden plover, $1.50@$2; do, grass, $1@$1.25; sand and small snipe, 25c; wild ducks, per pair, 15@25c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl, $3@$7; do, Florida, $3@$6; do, Maine, per sack, $2.75@$3; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.50@$3; do, per sack, $2.50@$2.75; do, Jersey, per sack, $2.25@$2.75; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $4@$6; asparagus, per dozen, $1@$5; beets, per bushel crate, 75c@$1; do, per 100 bunches, $2@$5; celery, California, per dozen, 10@50c; do, Florida, per case, $1.25@$2.25; cabbages, Southern, per bbl crate, 75c@$1.50; carrots, per 100, $2@$4; cauliflowers, per basket, $2@$3; cucumbers, per crate, $1.50@$3; eggplants, per box, $2@$3; kale, per bbl, 40@50c; lettuce, per basket, 40@75c; do, Norfolk and North Carolina, per bbl, $1@$2.50; onions, Eastern, white, per bbl, $3@$8; do, red and yellow, $1@$2; do, State and Western, 50c@$1.50; do, Orange County, per bag, 50c@$1.50; do, white, per crate, $1.60; peppers, per carrier, $1.75@$2; peas, per basket, 50c@$1.50; string beans, per crate, $1@$2; rhubard, per 100 bunches, $2@$2.50; radishes, per bbl, 50c@$1; do, per basket, 40@50c; spinach, per bbl, $1.25@$2; squash, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, old, per bbl, $1.50@$2; turnips, white, per bbl, crate, 50c@$1; do, Russia, per bbl, $1@$1.25; tomatoes per carrier, $1.25@$2.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12; short, clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝@5⅞c; 160-lb, 5¼@5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6⅝c; 12-lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6⅛c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16-lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6⅝@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3 9-16@3⅝c. LARD—$5.95; city lard, $5.65; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.25; Brazil kegs, $7.60; compound city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅛@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

COFFEE.

Indications at the start in the coffee market pointed to another dull day, cable news being without new feature, while orders from the outside speculative public were few and far between. The opening was steady, with September 5 points lower, and other months unchanged. Near midday, however, there was a decided change for the better, both in the tendency of values and the volume of business. Shorts suddenly became frightened, and accepted all offerings in the near months. For the rest of the session buying was quite general among the bears, due largely to a belief that increased demand for other staples resulting from war scare had reached coffee, and that prices were in a position to go much higher. The close was firm, with April 5 points and other months 10@15 points higher. Transactions reached 35,000 bags, representing an unusually active market for these times. The present stock of coffee in the United States, other than Brazilian, reaches 235,143 bags, as compared with 211,856 bags last week. The former amount includes 197,338 bags at New York, 29,035 bags at San Francisco, and 8,770 bags at New Orleans.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
May	5.75	5.85	5.70	5.80@5.85
June	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.85
July	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.75@5.85
August	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.80@5.85
September	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.80@5.85
October	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80@5.85
November	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
December	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80@5.85
January	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
February	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
March	5.85	5.95	5.85	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 9$700. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Closed unchanged to ¼f net higher; total sales, 7,000 bags; January, $7; February, $7.25; March, $7.50; April, $5.25; May, $5.25; June, $5.25; July, $5.50; August, $5.75; September, $5.75; October, $6.25; November, $6.50; December, $6.75. Rio—No. 7, 9$400.

SUGAR.

4 3-16c for centrifugal, 3 11-16c for muscovado, 3 7-16c for molasses sugar.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14½@16c; prime Summer yellow, 23½c; off Summer yellow, 22½@23c; butter grades, 25@26½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 40@41c; American boiled, 42@43c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 45@47c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; medium, choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 12@13c; medium average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; valley, No. 1, 18@20c; valley, No. 2, 20@22c; valley, No. 3, 19@20c; valley, lamb's, 17@19c. Territory—Fine, choice, 13@15c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; fine medium, average, 13@14c; medium, choice, 17c; medium, average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

PIG IRON—May, $6.60@$6.70. COPPER—June, 12.10@12.15c. SPELTER—4.15@4.25c; closing for spot to May tin; April, 14.50@14.60c. LEAD—3.65@3.70c, spot to May.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; tar, oil barrels, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 29¾@30¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.30; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, April 26.—Turpentine, 26@27½c; resin firm; $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.85, and $1.90; tar firm; $1.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—Turpentine, 26½c bid; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 26.—Holiday.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—7¼@8⅝c.
CALVES—City-dressed veal, 7@9c per lb.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Wool sheep, $4.60; common clipped, $4; clipped lambs, $5.20; Southern lambs, $4.50 each.
HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Number of Protested Tobacco Cases Heard by General Appraiser George H. Sharpe.

Several protests against the customs classification of importations of tobacco from Havana and Mexico were heard by General Appraiser George H. Sharpe of the Board of Classification yesterday. An uncommonly large number of tobacco importers and manufacturers watched the proceedings. The protesting importers were Rothschild Brothers, Berstillo Brothers & Diaz, Dittmann & Voneiff, Monroe Cigar Company, T. B. Menderos, Teador Perez, and V. Berstillo & Brothers. With the exception of the protests of Rothschild Brothers, all of these cases concerned Mexican tobacco, which was examined at the port of Tampa, Fla., and classified by the Government Appraisers as wrapper leaf dutiable at $1.85 a pound. In each case the importer claimed that the tobacco was designed for "filler" purposes, and was entitled to admission at 35 cents a pound.

Samples of each bale of the tobacco in dispute were brought to this city and examined by experts for the Government and experts acting in the interest of the importers. There was a wide diversity of opinion between the two sets of experts. Those for the Government testified that all of the tobacco in dispute contained more than 15 per cent. of wrapper leaf, and that fact if established would render each bale liable in its entirety to the wrapper leaf duty of $1.85 per pound. The experts for the Government were Myer Foster, L. Bernheim, S. B. Lichtenstein, H. Luce, A. Lowenstein, and George Storm. Mr. Lowenstein said that nearly all of the bales examined by him contained more than 15 per cent. of "wrapper leaf." In reply to a question by General Appraiser Sharpe, he said that he did not believe that Mexican tobacco could be brought here under a duty of $1.85 per pound, and be worked up into cigars so as to leave a margin of profit. Mr. Lowenstein also said that he had made the remark that he did not think that any tobacco imported was worth a duty of $1.85 per pound.

A peculiar feature about the Rothschild importation was that a portion of it had once been classified by the United States customs authorities as filler tobacco, and it remained in a bonded warehouse under that classification. When the present tariff act became operative, with its changed schedules, this Rothschild tobacco was reclassified as "wrapper leaf," with an advance in duty of $1.50 per pound. The importers contend that the Government was not justified in making a reclassification, inasmuch as the tobacco was imported in good faith under the provisions of the Wilson tariff, which admitted all tobacco "commercially known" as filler at a duty of 35 cents a pound.

The hearings yesterday were the last ones that will be held in the General Appraisers' old quarters, at 125 Bleecker Street. It is expected that the board and all of its appurtenances will be ready for business in the new Appraisers' Stores next week.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is the list of reappraisements of merchandise announced yesterday by President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers:

17,668.—Parchment paper, from Rheinische Actien-Gesellschaft fur Papier fabrikation, Neuss, March 5, 1898. 30x40 and 24x36, entered at .70, advanced to .73 mark per kilo. Discount, 5 per cent.

17,772.—Nursery stock, from Alouis den Hert, Loochristi, March 24, 1898. Kahonia latifolia, entered at .50f. each. Advanced by addition of packing charges .10f. each.

17,787.—Hatters' fur, not on the skin, from Michael Coopermann Company, Vienna, March 9, 1898. Entered at 1.40, advanced to 1.45 florins per kilo.

17,759.—Azaleas, from the Horticultural Company, Boskoop, March 23, 1898. Azaleas molles, entered at 1.80, advanced to 2.40 florins for twelve. Ancuba, entered at 2.25 florins for fifteen. No advance. Add packing.

17,758.—Myrob. plums, &c., from A. Brault Pere & Fils, Angers, Feb. 3, 1898. Myrobolans, 4-6mm., entered at 6, advanced to 7.50 francs per 1,000; Myrobolans, 3-5 mm., entered at 6 francs per 1,000; no advance; Myrobolans, 5-8 mm., entered at 8 francs per 1,000; no advance; Poiriers, 5-7 mm., entered at 12.50 francs per 1,000; no advance; add packing.

4,589 O. P.—Manufactures of flax, from Wilson & Hill, Ladybank, March 1, 1898. 80¼ in., 54 bleached shirtings, entered at 20⅝d. per yard; no advance; less 1-37, inland carriage; discount, 2½ per cent.; add packing.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Capt. A. W. Masters, the Chicago manager, is in town, attending the sessions of the liability conference.

The Liability Conference met yesterday at the board rooms, 45 Broadway. Its sessions will probably last throughout the week. A large amount of routine business will come up, together with some important matters relating to the manual of rates. The companies represented in the conference are the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, the Standard Life and Accident of Detroit, the United States, the Travelers' of Hartford, the Employes' Liability, the London Guarantee and Accident, and the Union Casualty and Surety of St. Louis.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will be held to-day to take action upon the matters not brought up on Monday. The proposition for the repeal of the rule restricting to 25 per cent. the brokerage paid for unrated risks will cause a lively contest. An effort will also be made to obtain such a reduction in insurance rates as will compensate the insuring public for the loss of their rebates. The Executive Committee met yesterday and named the members of the new Committee on Brokerage. Its selection will be announced at the association meeting to-day.

Double Suicide in Scranton, Miss.

MOBILE, Ala., April 26.—Mrs. Mollie Plummer, wife of H. M. Plummer, cashier of the Scranton (Miss.) State Bank, took morphine at 5 o'clock this morning. The husband shot himself through the head at 9 A. M. and died instantly. The wife will not live. Domestic troubles are given as the cause. The bank's affairs were found to be in good condition.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

R. T. Wilson, Jr., the Commissioner of Municipal Statistics, Captured a Race.

MICHAEL III. DROPPED DEAD

The Colt Had Completed a Fast Move and Was Looked Upon as a Winner for the Metropolitan Handicap.

His public duties as Commissioner of Municipal Statistics are not so arduous or time-absorbing that Richard T. Wilson, Jr., must confine himself to the desk he occupies with Dr. John T. Nagle, the chief of the bureau, so the young society man has entered the racing field, and yesterday at Aqueduct the first time his silk was sported by a jockey on a metropolitan track it flashed home in front of the field. To be sure, there was nothing of high class in the race, but that did not matter to Commissioner Wilson, for he and a number of young friends were at the track, and when Athamus was driven home a winner by Irving they raised a shout of triumph that probably had its echo last night at the Calumet and Knickerbocker Clubs, where "Dick" Wilson's winner was as much talked of as was Lord Rosebery's Ladas in the London clubs when he won the Derby.

But the victory of Athamus was the result of an accident, for had Flax Tail not been left at the post he would undoubtedly have won. The race had more of a society air about it than is often the case at Aqueduct, for J. W. Colt, one of the well-known members of the hunting set, owns Flax Tail. Mr. Colt has previously confined his racing to steeplechases, but this year he has got together a small stable of flat racers in addition to his jumpers.

Flax Tail, however, was not inclined to break well, and severely tried the temper of Starter Fitzgerald. At last, when the gelding seemed to be in motion, the flag went down, and the result was an excellent start for all but Mr. Colt's gelding. He would not budge until his field was twenty lengths away, with the well-played Athamus leading them. Then Flax Tail came on, and one by one he cut down the lead of the tail-enders. Athamus had tiptoed the field almost to a standstill, and won in a drive from Harry Crawford. Flax Tail had responded with such a burst of speed to Forbes's driving that he got up in time to earn third money.

When the first train arrived at Aqueduct yesterday the visitors waited impatiently for the jockeys to be announced for the first race, and but few paid any attention to a colt that was galloping on the track. M. F. Dwyer, P. J. Dwyer, and Charles F. Dwyer, however, watched him carefully with watches in hand, and turned away satisfied when they saw him reel off a mile in 1:49. The colt dropped as if shot when he reached a point opposite the betting ring, and within a few minutes the spectators knew that Michael III., one of the good two-year-olds of last year, had died of heart disease. Charles F. Dwyer, who owned him, recently refused $20,000 for him. The colt was to have been entered for the Metropolitan Handicap. Michael III. was by Islington-Jessie C., and trainers who saw his early work believed him to be one of the best three-year-olds of the year.

King's Pride had an easy victory in the second race, and Louise N. had to be driven out in the third to win from Pink Chambray. Subject delayed the start in the fourth race, and wound up his antics by jumping to the front at the start and showing the way around to the head of the stretch, where he quit. Passe Partout, a likely looking colt from the Morris Stable, took his place and landed the money in a drive for the players of favorites.

In the sixth race, which was carded for five furlongs, the horses either ran five and a half furlongs or the timers made a mistake in putting out the time, for the time hung out was 1:10 1-5, and Vigenta, who won the race, is capable of five furlongs at worst in 1:04 over the Aqueduct track.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.
1—Athamus, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., by Eolus-Vivacity, 110 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5..(Irving)
2—Harry Crawford, J. Watkins's ch. c., 110, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..........(Hamilton)
3—Flaxtail, J. W. Colt's ch. g., 107, 50 to 1..(Forbes)
Navicoline, 105, 12 to 1, (Garrigan;) John Morrell, 111, 6 to 1, (H. Lewis;) St. Frusquin, 110, 4 to 1, (Littlefield;) Hennan the Great, 107, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Tofano, 107½, 30 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Amelia D., 105, 60 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:57.
1—King's Pride, A. J. Joyner's b. g., by Prestonpans-Queens Taste, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..........(Maher)
2—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 102, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5..........(O'Connor)
3—The Diver, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 112, 2 to 1..........(Littlefield)
Holdon, 103, 4 to 1, (Hewett;) Asthore, 102, 15 to 1, (Corbley,) and Idleness, 99, 30 to 1, (Kelly,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won cleverly by a length; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:29 4-5.
1—Louise N., J. M. Parr, Jr.'s ch. m., 5, by Luke Blackburn-Louise T., 115 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Penn)
2—Pink Chambray, Henry Harris's ch. f., 3, 102, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..........(P. Clay)
3—Isen, T. Costello's b. f., 3, 93, 15 to 1..........(O'Connor)
Passover, 112, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Tinge, 114, 9 to 5, (Sims;) Marsian, 114, 7 to 1, (Coylie;) Abingdon, 111, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Snap Shop, 107, 15 to 1, (Irving,) and Hindoonet, 96, 10 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:58.
1—Passe Partout, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. g., 112 pounds, by St. Florian-Everywhere, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Penn)
2—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., 111, 3 to 1 and even money..........(Forbes)
3—Chanler, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 114, 60 to 1..(Doggett)
The Camera, 114, 30 to 1, (Haggins;) Alonet, 114, 20 to 1, (Neumyer;) Subject, 111, 10 to 1, (Sherrer;) Domineer, 114, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mark Miles, 114, 10 to 1, (Coylie;) Tulane, 114, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Autumn, 111, 20 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:49 2-5.
1—Lansdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., 5 years, by Linden-Elkhorn Lass, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1..(Bergen)
2—Atlantus, William Jennings's b. g., 4, 102, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..........(Neville)
3—Nay Nay, C. F. Fox's b. f., 4, 103, 12 to 1..(Coylie)
Alarum, 112, 6 to 5, (Doggett,) and Sensational, 101, 9 to 5, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $500 in 1897 or 1898; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.
1—Vigenta, Gormley Brothers' b. c., 3 years, by Duke of Magenta-Fair Star, 111 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..........(Doggett)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 109, 3 to 1 and even money..........(Coylie)
3—Maud Ellis, D. Sloane's ch. f., 3, 92, 8 to 1..(Dean)
Olney, 96, 15 to 1, (Lambley;) Fair Rebel, 101, 40 to 1, (Songer;) South Africa, 108, 6 to 1, (Irving;) Summer Sea, 111, 5 to 1, (Penn;) Continental, 102, 7 to 1, (P. Clay;) Storm Queen, 107½, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) Ten Spot, 109, 15 to 1, (Maher,) and Ella Daly, 89, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won handily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Pascola Wins the Maiden Plate.

LONDON, April 26.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket first spring meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's colt Pascola won the Maiden Plate.

This race is of 100 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovereigns, for starters, for two-year-olds; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Wild Olive was second, and Pea Soup finished third.

There were fourteen starters, over the last five furlongs of the Ditch Mile.

Landrail won the Two-Year-Old Selling Stakes. Sardine was second, and Allouette was third.

This race is of 5 sovereigns each for starters, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold at auction for 300 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

There were seven starters, over the Rous Course, (the last five furlongs of the Rowley Mile.)

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinni Kinic	116	General Maceo	91
Tanis	115	Judge Wardell	91
Cherry Leaf	111	Black Dude	91
Sanders	99	Athy	88

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Four and one-half furlongs.

Camatop	110	Belle of Oakland	107
Mr. Clay	110	Miss Marks	107
Robert	110	Sensina	107
Cavalleria	110	Compensation	105

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Blue Beard	104	Maximo Gomez	99
Corelli	102	Bevelyne	97
Prince Auckland	102	Nearest	92
Zella	99		

FOURTH RACE.—The Rose Stakes, of $600, for fillies two years old. Four and one-half furlongs.

Caoutchouc	112	Lady Dora	112
Chemisette	112	Belle of Oakland	112
Dragon Fly	112	Sister Faxen	112
Bessie Taylor	112	Lepida	112
Mary Emma	112	Peace	112

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and forty yards.

King T.	120	Manassas	109
James Monroe	111	Squan	107
Helen H. II.	106	Long Acre	95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race; selling. About seven furlongs.

Kinvarra	113	Hairpin	96
Shultz	109	Helmsdale	96
Dogtown	108	Philip	93
Charagrace	103	Tobias	92
Commercial Traveler	102	Sophomore	89
Zella	99	Filament	97

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for maidens; six furlongs. Joe Levy won, Rosa second, Gottlieb third. Time—1:15¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ach won, Santello second, Bonibel third. Time—1:02¼.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Lode Star won, Claudius second, Tulare third. Time—2:12¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Torsida won, Sardonic second, Glorian third. Time—1:42¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Morellito won, Ostler Joe second, Grady third. Time—2:37¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Lochness won, Chihuahua second, Imp. Mistral II. third. Time—1:14¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Boston Defeats Philadelphia—Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Pittsburg Also Win Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	5	1	.833
Cleveland	6	2	.750
Chicago	5	2	.714
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
Pittsburg	4	4	.500
Washington	2	4	.333
New York	2	5	.286
Louisville	2	8	.200
St. Louis	1	5	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 8.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 4.
New York-Washington and Brooklyn-Baltimore games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The Bostons defeated the home team to-day by better all-around playing. Klobedanz, the visitors' pitcher, was hit freely in the first inning, but after that the Quakers could do nothing with his delivery. Score:

Boston	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	—9
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Philadelphia, Orth, Dugleby, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The Cincinnatis won an interesting game from the Colts this afternoon. They scored the winning run in the last inning by timely hitting after one was out. Score:

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 8.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Five base hits, coupled with two misplays, enabled the Clevelands to defeat the Colonels in the last inning to-day. The home team had what seemed to be a comfortable lead up to the last inning. The score:

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	—9
Louisville	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Louisville, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; Louisville, Mahaffy and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Woods.

Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The Pittsburgs won one of the hardest fought games of the season from the home team to-day. The locals, however, outplayed the visitors. Taylor pitched a splendid game, while Killen was batted very freely by the Browns. Score:

St. Louis	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Pittsburg, Killen and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Other Games.

At Waterbury—Toronto, 10; Waterbury, 9.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 7; Hartford, 2.

HAD TO LET HIS FRIEND DROWN.

C. L. Blanchard of 23A West Side Avenue, Jersey City, and Samuel Jones of 171 Park Row, Newark, went fishing in the Hackensack River yesterday, and their boat was capsized.

Blanchard, who is a good swimmer, attempted to save Jones, but the latter seized him around the neck, and would have drowned him had he not succeeded in breaking Jones's hold. Blanchard reached the shore safely, but Jones was drowned.

Blanchard was placed under arrest, and will be held until the matter can be fully investigated. No one, so far as can be ascertained, witnessed the accident.

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—26 Vesey St.—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Only Small Properties Involved in Private Sales—Results of Auction Offerings.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the estate of Elizabeth Barker the four-story dwelling 34 East Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for Henry S. Rodman the four-story building 394 Water Street.

Max Reinach has sold to John Guydel for $12,500 the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear, 265 Avenue A, 23 by 94.

William H. Picken has sold for about $25,000 the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 306 West Ninety-eighth Street, 19 by 52 by 100.11.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have purchased from Frederick Rosenbrock the three five-story tenements, northeast corner of Broome and Chrystie Streets, 75 by 62.6.

Anthony Whyte has sold to Mary J. O'Brien the plot on the west side of Anthony Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 63 by 100, taking in exchange the three-story frame dwelling 791 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to E. Heyman for $24,050 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 69 West Fifty-fifth Street, 17.6 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to William T. Hookey for $11,750 the plot, King's Bridge Road, south side, 246.2 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 115.8 by 55 by 100 by 55.

Strong & Ireland sold in foreclosure to Charles S. Daley, representing the plaintiff, for $4,000, a one-half interest in the four-story brick dwelling 224 West Twenty-fifth Street, 16.9 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to Theodore Sutro, one of the defendants, the three-story brick dwelling 569 Mott Avenue, 25 by 100.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company, for $12,000 the three-story brick dwelling 84 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 85.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 238 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.9 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front flat.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeck, referee, Broadway, west side, 470 feet south of King's Bridge Avenue, 206 by 340 by 180 by 310, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,333.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James T. Malone, referee, 71 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 173 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 27 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $3,257; subject to other mortgages for $25,958.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 403 and 405 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 36 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 16 by 74.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 403, $13,343; on 405, $13,350.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of the centre line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, if continued, 60 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,853; subject to another mortgage for $18,660.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for two four-story and basement brick dwellings, 25 by 68; Alonzo B. Kight of 102 West Eighty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $110,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame and steel station platform, 304.8 by 95.10; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; George La Forge of 13 Greenwich Street, builder; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 30 East Sixtieth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 52; Murray Danenbaum of 39 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Sixtieth Street, to a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 48.6 by 55.6; H. F. Dimock of 66 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 26.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 83d St, 26x81; Franklin Bien, referee, to Charles Seligman and Simon Ellinger.......... 15,500
BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 49.8x95.7x49.11x95.7; Charles H. Bull to Michael J. McDermott.......... 1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 125 ft n of 181st St, 25x146x25x144.8; Mary J. O'Brien to Elizabeth M. Mischo.......... 1
BOSTON AV, 968, s e s, 8.7 ft s w of 164th St, 26.10x105.7x25x105.10; Otto M. Bierling to Albert Bode.......... 1
BOWERY, w s, Lot 95, map of Bayard's farm, 25x100; William F. Nesbet and wife to Martha A. Aborn, ½ part.......... 30,000
DELANCEY ST, 10, 20x75.9x20x75.10; Alexander T. Mason, referee, to William H. Schmohl.......... 5,700
ELIZABETH ST, e s, Lot 108, Map of Bayard's farm, 25x100; Martha A. Aborn to William F. Nesbet, ½ part.......... 24,000
FORDHAM AV, w s, old line, part of Lot 17, map of the village of Upper Morrisania, 54.4x100; Fordham Av, w s, old line, part of Lot 18, map of the village of Upper Morrisania, 27x100; Henry Shaw to Henry W. Bridges.......... 1
FORDHAM AV, w s, 59 ft n of 170th St, 26.6x110; Stephen Moser and wife to Peter J. Kinzig.......... 22,500
GRAND AV, w s, 487.9 ft n of St. James St, 50x106; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Elmer A. Allen.......... 6,100
HENRY ST, s s, Lot 1,011, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 23.6x—; Mary F. Reilly to Harry Fischel.......... 1
JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 18x87.6; Jackson Av, e s, 118 ft n of 156th St, 18x87.6; Albert Bode to Otto M. Bierling.......... Nominal
JANE ST, 35, 25x87.6; John S. Huyler, executor, &c., to Martha A. Gaines.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 128.2 ft s of house owned by Elias Johnson, 25x100; Joseph Burns and wife to John Burns.......... 20
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Margaret E. Ward and others to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lots 39 and 40, map of Wardsville, 100x100; Catharine E. Allison to Thomas E. Finucane.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Sarah E. Ward to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; George W. Barto to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Abram R. Ward to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Harriet Seamen to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Mary W. Van Wicklin to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Ella Coggswell to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Clara M. W. Bryant to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Johnson Ward to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Jane E. Stanbery to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; George O. Ward to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Maria A. Ward and another to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
LOT 16, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Sophia Williams to Jane L. Sturtevant.......... 550
LOT 39, map of Wardsville; James H. Cornell and others to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
LOT 43, map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to James J. Flood.......... 400
LOT 450, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Henry P. Pipp.......... 600
LOT 475, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Barbara Lohman and another.......... 10
LOT 480, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles Ringlestein.......... 550
LOTS 14 and 15, Block 22, map of Pelham Park, rel. mort.; Julia J. Corell to Perley S. Crosier.......... 120
LOTS 14 and 15, Block 22, map of Pelham Park, rel. mort.; Perley S. Crosier to Ferdinand Grass.......... 1
LOTS 39 and 40, map of Wardsville; Rachel Purdy, legatee, to Catharine E. Allison.......... 1
LUDLOW ST, 45, 25x87.6; Isidore Jackson and wife to Isaac R. Horowitz.......... 1
MADISON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 71st St, 27.2x100; John Dawson and others to Catherine T. Schieffelin.......... 1
MARION ST, n w s, Lot 310, map of Washingtonville, 50x— to Railroad Place; n w corner of Becker Av and Fulton St, 75x100, Harriet E. Bard to Ella M. Curtis.......... 1
ORCHARD AV, n w s, Lot 251, map of Village of East Tremont, West Farms; Anna Luebert to Anna A. A. Brandt.......... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 51.9 ft s of 158th St, 75x82.7x74.11x82; William S. Harth, trustee, to Herbert Haight.......... 32,000
UNION AV, w s, part of Lot 35, map of Woodstock, 23d Ward; Conrad Dels and wife to Robert Auchbach and wife.......... 1
WATER ST, 394, n s, 20x—; Jacob L. Rodman and others to Simon F. Flannery.......... 10
WEBSTER AV, e s, 379.11 ft n of 168th St, 45x180, to Brook Av; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to Stephen Moser.......... Exchange
2D AV, 389, 18.8x49x irregular; Pauline Hauck to Adam Geib.......... 100
2D AV, n w corner of 96th St, 25.8x100; John J. McDonough and wife to George Ehret.......... 31,000
8TH AV, 384 and 386, 49.4x100; Mabel Suydam to Lillie G. Field.......... 1
5TH ST, 745 East, 23x97; Fanny Frank to Diedrich Denker.......... 12,900
11TH ST, 142 West, 22.6x106.9; John S. Huyler, executor, &c., to John S. Huyler.......... 1
15TH ST, 105 and 107 East, 50x106.3; Jennie N. Zucker and another to David Greene.......... 1
21ST ST, 232 West, 16x92; Caroline M. Dingee to Frances Bartow.......... 21,150
25TH ST, 215 West, 21x98.9; Ada E. Hubbell to John Addison.......... 1
33D ST, 165 East, 20x98.9; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Philip H. Wallenstein.......... 12,250
71ST ST, n s, 19 ft e of West End Av, 16x92.2; 71st St, n s, 156 ft e of West End Av, 16x92.2; Mary Smith to Charles F. Woodward and another.......... 1
75TH ST, 331 East, 24.8x102.2; Louise Winter to Valentine Green.......... 17,000
77TH ST, 340 East, 25x102.2; David Rothschild to Moses K. Wallach.......... 100
77TH ST, 340 East, 25x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to David Rothschild.......... 100
80TH ST, 212 West, 25x102.2; Adam Geib and wife to Pauline Hauck.......... 100
82D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; John P. Conselyea and another to Robert L. DeCamp.......... 1
109TH ST, s s, 123 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100x80 to Roosevelt Lane x130; Edwin A. Bradley and another to Vito A. Ciuffi.......... 1
114TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; David R. Todd to John R. Todd.......... 10
131ST ST, 27 West, 16.8x99.11; Milton C. Henley and wife to Ratina J. Richmond.......... 100
133D ST, 156 West, 16.8x99.11; William Dolz to Henry Buckley.......... 1
146TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Jeremiah P. Hogan and wife to Edward Fitzgerald and wife.......... 5,500
147TH ST, n s 80 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x79; Lucinda A. Landers to Mary L. Ryan and another.......... 1
165TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x70.4x16.10x68; Christine Hanson and another to Don A. Gaylord.......... 1
167TH ST, s s, 69.3 ft s w of Tiffany St, 25x75; George Wilson to Sarah H. Purser.......... 50

Recorded Leases.

CUKOR, Joseph, to John Lotta; 2,407 2d Av, 5 years.......... 1,800
GERHARDS, Victor, to Balthasar Rund; 91 East 3d St, 3 years.......... 900
LOW, Julia A., and another to Thomas Maloney and another; 1,894 2d Av, 3¼ years.......... 900
JOSEFSOHN, Israel, to Hyman Rubin; 116 Ludlow St, 3 years.......... 2,250
PERLMAN, H., and another to Morris Ratner; 177 East Broadway, 1 year.......... 580
SIEGEL, Abraham, to Raffaele Prezzano; 229 to 233 East 111th St, 5 years.......... 3,600
STOCKER, Margaret, to Henry Schneider; 1,003 Forest Av, 5 years.......... 300
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK to United States Grand Lodge of Order Brith Abraham; 2d Av, corner 1st St, 5 years.......... 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 215 West 25th St, 1 year.......... 9,000
ALEXANDER, Francis V., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 37 West 27th St, 3 years.......... 32,500
ALLEN, Elmer A., to Frederick W. Devoe; w s of Grand Av, 437.8 ft n of St. James St, 50x106 to old Croton Aqueduct, 1 year.......... 6,000
BARTOW, Francis, to Charles W. Morgan; 232 West 21st St, 1 year.......... 5,500
BLEW, Ada A., to Isabella W. Hayes; s s of 129th St, 457 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.......... 2,000
BUDD, Margaret, to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees; w s of 5th Av, 81 ft s of 22d St, 3 years.......... 35,000
BURKE, William and Mary A., to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr.; s s of 9th St, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years.......... 1,200
CALLANGHAM, or Callaghan, Daniel, to Phebe J. Arnow and another, executors, trustees, &c.; s s of 12th St, Lot 287, map of Unionport, 5 years.......... 2,000
CIUFFI, Vito A., to Edwin A. Bradley and another; s s of 109th St, 123 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.......... 14,500
COMMERCE, Fannie, to Francois Henri Maurice, Comte de Portes; 53 Pike Street, 3 years.......... 15,000
COOK, Regina and Francis, to the American Church Building Fund Commission; n s of 62d St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.......... 8,000
DE CAMP, Robert L., to Charles and John P. Conselyea; s s of 82d St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.......... 15,000
FALL, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 45th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5, 1 year.......... 1,000
FINUCANE, Thomas E., to Ronald K. Brown, as guardian; s s of King's Bridge Road, Lots 39 and 40, map of Wardsville, Twenty-fourth Ward, 8 months.......... 2,500
FISCHEL, Harry, to Mary F. Reilly; s s of Henry St, Lot 1,011, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year.......... 7,000
FLANNERY, Simon, to Margaret Wood; n s of Water St, n of Catharine Slip, 3 years.......... 6,000
GEIB, Adam, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees; w s of 2d Av, 80 ft s of 23d St, 5 years.......... 12,000
GOLDSTEIN, Gussie, and others to Morris Singer and another; 168 Madison St, secures notes.......... 3,400
HAIGHT, Herbert, to William S. Hartt, trustee; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 51.9 ft s of 158th St, 3 years.......... 20,000
HALL, Mary L., to Warren Cruikshank, executor, &c.; 21 East 24th St, 1 year.......... 10,000
HAUCK, Pauline, to the German Savings Bank; 212 West 80th St, 1 year.......... 21,000
HIGGINS, Edward, to Mary W. Duttenhofer; s w corner of Park Av and 87th St, 5 years.......... 25,000
HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 45 Ludlow St, 1 year.......... 5,500
HOWES, Elbert D. and Joshua F., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 120th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.......... 16,500
HOWES, Elbert D. and Joshua F., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 120th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.......... 16,500
JONES, Dramin, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 228 East 124th St, 3 years.......... 18,000
KEALY, James M., to Albert J. Wise; 102 West 118th St, 1 year.......... 7,000
KEENAN, Michael J., to Eliza L. Macy; s s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.......... 22,000
KEENAN, Michael J., to Kate M. Ladd; s s of 112th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.......... 22,000
KEENAN, Michael J., to Sophie Rothschild; s s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.......... 2,000
KINZIG, Peter J., to Stephen; Moser; w s of Fordham, now 3d Av, 59 ft n of 170th St, 1 year.......... 1,000
KNOX, Hettie, to Mitchel Valentine; e s of Washington Av, Lots 21, 22, 35, and 36, and n part of Lots 20 and 37, map of Lexington Place, at William's Bridge Station; also e s of Madison Av, Lots 16 and part of 17 on the same map, 75x74 to Bronx River, x26x117, 3 years.......... 15,000
LINSKY, Patrick, to Jacob Ruppert; n w corner of Greenwich and Hubert Sts, leasehold, demand.......... 1,485
LOUMENA, Edward C. and Ellen T. to Caroline A. Hoffman; Lot 167, map of Central Morrisania, part of Bathgate Farm, 3 years.......... 500
McDERMOTT, Michael J., to Charles H. Bull; n e corner of Bathgate Av and 174th St, 1 year.......... 3,000
McMURRAY, Mary A., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s e corner of Jerome Av and Courtlandt Av, 1 year.......... 11,500
MEYER, Elizabeth, to Judson S. Todd; n e corner of 162d St and Brook Av, 1 year.......... 18,000
MEYER, Elizabeth, to Judson S. Todd; n s of 162d St, 26.6 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year.......... 12,000
MEYER, Elizabeth, to Judson S. Todd; n s of 162d St, 53.6 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year.......... 12,000
MEYER, Elizabeth, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n e corner of Brook Av and 162d St, demand.......... 4,450
PLATH, Ernst, to Emma Andersen; 119 Canal St, 5 years.......... 1,000
PUTNAM, Margaret E., to David M. Morrison, trustee; 119 West 133d St, 5 years.......... 14,000
RINGELSTEIN, Charles, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 480, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years.......... 450
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; n s of 144th St, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years.......... 5,000
ROTHSCHILD, David, to International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association; 340 West 77th St, 5 years.......... 14,500
RYAN, Mary L., and another to Lucinda A. Landers; n e s of 147th St, 80 ft s e of Robbins Av, 3 years.......... 2,000
SCHEER, Dora, to Margaret L. Crow; n s of 111th St, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years.......... 30,000
SCHWEITZER, Henry, and wife to The Sun and Evening Sun Building Loan and Accumulating Fund Association; w s of Briggs Av, 227.5 ft n of Travers St, installments.......... 5,468
SHEA, Mortimer F., to Louise M. Koenig; w s of Hull Av, 407 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 2 years.......... 825
SULLIVAN, Kate, to James Dowds; s s of 151st St, 195.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year.......... 2,000
SUYDAM, Mabel, to Augustus B. Field; 302 West 34th St, 2 years.......... 4,000
WALLENSTEIN, Philip H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 165 East 33d St, 1 year.......... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GALINGER, George W., to Estella Fink, executrix.......... 9,188
HINZE, Adolph, to Edward P. Steers.......... 20,000
HUYLER, John S., executor, &c., to Martha A. Gaines.......... Nom.
JONES, Lucretia S., to Union Trust Company.......... 45,000
MATTHIESEN, Franz O., to German Savings Bank.......... 100,000
McDONALD, John Y., to Louis Stern.......... 500
McLEAN, Andrew, to Franz O. Matthiesen.......... 100,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to George E. Chisholm and another, trustees.......... 12,750
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth M. Cornell.......... 18,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to George E. and Benjamin O. Chisholm, as trustee.......... 4,005
THERASSON, L. Francis, Jr., to Patrick Gallagher.......... Nom.
THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE and Trust Company to Andrew McLean.......... Nom.
WILHELM, Marian A., to George Ehret.......... 1,750

Mechanics' Liens.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 200 ft e of Fleetwood Av, 50x125; Julius B. Groud against Louis and Margaret Raffin, owners and contractors.......... 53
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 78x129.9; William Ryan against George A. Foster, owner; Leon Sobel and Joseph Zismer, contractors.......... 68
SULLIVAN ST, 77; Kalman Altholz and another against —— Halstetter, owner; Paul Pittel, contractor.......... 50
18TH ST, 142 West; John Roach against T. Kieley, owner; Ernest Johnson and Frederick Vowles, contractors.......... 21
18TH ST, 142 West; James Wishart and others against T. Kieley, owner; Ernest Johnson and Frederick Vowles, contractors, (five liens).......... 96
118TH ST, 60 to 64 West; Rudolph Neushaffer against D. Kohn, owner and contractor.......... 240
142D ST, s s, extends from 3d Av to Alexander Av, 91.6x100x142.1x112.1; Maher & Flockhart against William Seitz, owner and contractor.......... 1,427
153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; Katherine Rossi against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor.......... 162
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; James Acor against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor; James McBride, contractor.......... 18

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 345; Cornelia V. R. Dearth and another, trustees, against Hattie E. Kohner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

BROOK AV, n corner of 162d St, 86.5x78.8x47.10x100 to 162d St, 74.4 to beginning; Giuseppina Gallo against Elizabeth and John Meyer, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

LOT 44, amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; Alfred A. Keller against Allan G. Macdonell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

MANGIN ST, w s, 55.4 ft s of Stanton St, 15.9x100; William P. Dixon and another, executors, &c., against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

OPDYKE AV, or 236th St, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av, 125x100; Opdyke Av, or 236th St, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, 75x200 to Willard Av, or 235th St, x50x irregular; Maria H. Lu Gar against Julia Ayers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

ROAD leading from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, 115.8x55x116.5x100; John J. Umpleby against John F. Dowd, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

TRINITY AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 25x99.10; George Fiencke and another against Winslow E. Buzby and another, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Earley & Prendergast.

10TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of Hudson St, 63.6x— to Charles St x75x—; Minnie A. Thomas against Amos Quackenboss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. E. Wing.

51ST ST, 208 East; William Harrigan, as committee, against Peter A. Cassidy and others, (partition;) attorneys, Jones & Titcomb.

124TH ST, 409 East; Samuel F. Barry against Margarethe Pleuss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis, Stone & Auerbach.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 233—United States, plaintiff in error, vs. R. E. McGlashan.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the plaintiff in error and by George E. Sutherland and H. E. Eaton for the defendant in error.

No. 235—The United States, appellant, vs. George P. Lies & Co.—Argued by Solicitor General Richards for the appellant, and by W. Wickham Smith for the appellee.

No. 236—Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Detroit Railway and the City of Detroit.—Argument commenced by John C. Donnelly for the plaintiff in error and continued by John B. Corliss and Charles Flowers for the defendants in error.

Call to-day: 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 120, 117, 149, 241, 242.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Equity Calendar.
43—Griswold vs. Hilton.
53—Love vs. Wheeler.
55—Trustees of Union College vs. Fayerweather.
56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
7—Chicago Hotel Cabinet Co. vs. Columbia Hotel Supply Co.
10—Haworth vs. Davis.
14—Saxlehner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
15—Saxlehner vs. Marquet.
16—Saxlehner vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
17—Saxlehner vs. Gies.
32—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Robertson.
46—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
65—Lillard vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Special jury calendar.
32—Burke vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
40—Newman vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
41—French vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Joseph Campbell et al., appellants, vs. The New York Life Insurance Company; New York Security and Trust Company vs. The Saratoga Gas and Electric Company, appellant, and William V. Reynolds, receiver, appellant, vs. New York Security and Trust Company; Stephen M. Chamberlain vs. Ella V. Gleason et al., appellants; in re Health Department of New York vs. Frederic Dessori et al., appellants.—Motions to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

In re Whittlese D. Searls, recalcitrant witness; Anna B. Stewart vs. Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; in re accounting of Stephen B. Marshall, Thomas Adams & Co., Limited, appellants, vs. Nicholas Albert et al.—Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Henry H. Jackson et al. vs. Ann Nicol et al., appellants.—Motion to dismiss granted, with costs.

Margaret A. O'Donoghue vs. E. D. Boies.—Motion for leave to intervene granted, with leave to file brief on argument of the case upon serving copies thereof on both sides under the rule.

J. W. Cochrane vs. Sarah A. Kipp et al.; respondents, and Arthur C. Humbert, appellant.—Motion to set case for argument May 25, granted.

F. H. Baker vs. G. E. Baker.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

In re Morris Klein, law student.—Motion to file certificate nunc pro tunc, without costs.

Maud Van B. Holme vs. John Stewart et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Rebecca J. Bennett vs. Catharine M. Vander Bosch, appellant.—Appeal dismissed.

People ex rel Edward D. McLoughlin vs. Frank Moss, Police Commissioner; Matilda Schneider, appellant, vs. Rochester.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 436, 392, 404, 401, 449, 471, 445, and 330.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
12—Moreblatt vs. Banner.
17—Schwartz vs. Schendel.
Appeals from District Court.
51—Abrams vs. Platt.
52—O. J. Gude Co. vs. Desmond Dunne Co.
53—Lambert vs. Hoffman.
56—Martin B. Brown Co. vs. Gardner.
57—Bayan vs. Manheim Ins. Co.
9—Wiener vs. Leary.
11—Cohn vs. Marx.
13—Zinsser vs. Herrman
15—Freeman vs. Pohlstein.
59—Pearse vs. Divver.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Metcalf vs. Moses.
2—Willcox vs. Herrmann.
3—Fuller vs. Bennett.
4—Hall vs. Bloch.
5—Goldstein vs. Horowitz.
6—Faubel vs. Clinton Bank.
7—Schmitt vs. Atlantic Cons. Co.
8—In re Olyphant.
9—Allison vs. Ackerman.
10—Allison vs. Machemer.
11—Birmingham vs. Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co.
12—Tompkins vs. Edgell
13—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
14—Gould vs. Edison Electrical Ill. Co.
15—Gilman vs. Gilman.
16—In re Guerin.
17—Toplitz vs. Levering
18—Lentilhon vs. Lentilhon.
19—Delano vs. Rice.
20—In re Marks.
21—In re Bavarian Star Brewing Co.
22—In re Martin.
23—In re Naegele Av.
24—Marshall vs. Barr.
25—Hencken vs. Lambrecht.
26—Grezier vs. Galeano.
27—Martell vs. same.
28—Chosmar Winchell Press vs. Butler.
29—Guinand vs. Gunnison.
30—Coryell vs. Bliss.
31—Schultz vs. Ten Eyck
32—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
33—Miller vs. Rosenberg
34—In re Coursen.
35—Wagson vs. Marshall
36—Kernochan vs. Hughes.
37—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
38—Bode vs. King.
39—Weed vs. Crawford.
40—Lawrence vs. Benham.
41—Goldstein vs. Sorg.
42—Thorn vs. Lock.
43—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Luett.
44—Same vs. Bretzfield.
45—Leary vs. Feltner.
46—O'Rourke vs. McCue.
47—Sommers vs. Dittman.
48—Powers vs. Powers.
49—Mason vs. Robinson.
50—In re Arthur.
51—Marsden Co. vs. Laidlaw.
52—Freeman vs. Rapp.
53—In re Mollenhauer.
54—Leeman vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
55—Graeff vs. Otto.
56—Laughlin vs. N. Y., Westch'r, &c., Traction Co.
57—Kahn vs. Nottbeck.
58—Howell vs. Powell.
59—Mead vs. Mead.
60—In re Kennedy.
61—In re James Gregory Co.
62—Daily vs. Horrmann.
63—Docaigne vs. Docaigne.
64—Block vs. Harriott.
65—Marks vs. same.
66—Freeman vs. N. Y. City Baptist Mission Society.
67—People, &c., vs. Stumpf.
68—Smith vs. Adams.
69—Schoverling vs. Ruben.
70—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard Co.
71—Pocantico Water Works Co.
72—Corr vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
73—Smyth vs. Parfitt.
74—Mariner vs. Crist.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.
6742—Roberts vs. Roberts.
6759—Vreeland vs. Vreeland.
6743—Muller vs. Muller.
6585—Schlegel vs. Schlegel.
3547—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
5989—Morris vs. Morris.
4510—Kubat vs. Kubat.
6748—Feusterheim vs. Feusterheim.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6669—Barrows vs. Corbin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
1651—Chapins vs. Frances.
5745—Sentel vs. Deutsch.
6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
5246—Struth vs. Struth.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
6629—Wafer vs. Wefer.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6371—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6528—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6042—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6688—Palmer vs. Levy.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6715—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
2691—Kukham vs. Bank of America.
4858—Giessler vs. Giessler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
15685—Kommel vs. Levi.
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
15542—Roberts vs. Siebert.
15291—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
13487—Scott vs. Mayor, &c.
13870—Stand'd Nat. Bk. vs. Hill.
15548—Weiss vs. Alexander.
14288—Lowry vs. Lynde.
15611—Hayes vs. Wilkinson.
15749—Bishop vs. Inst. for Savings of Merchants' Clerks.
15972—Helland vs. Thompson.
15592—Reed vs. Suydam.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.
10087—Munoz vs. Lyon.
9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
8295—Motley vs. Milliken.
9541—Hirshkind vs. Rogette.
10067—Columbia Mills Co. vs. Van Wyck.
9433—Richardson vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9326—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Eaton.
9436—Rhodes vs. Brush
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
10906—Jacobs vs. Altman.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
3069—Splint vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8652—Aschman vs. Weil.
8617—Hill vs. Duffy.
9563—Taylor vs. Havens.
9954—Ryker vs. Glover.
8644—Deeley vs. Heintz.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10133—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co.
10141—Spang vs. Patterson.
10071—Walcutt vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
10158—McManus vs. Norton.
10181—Stayton vs. Green
7921—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
Inquests.
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. Sexton.
9763—Williams vs. Marcks.
Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.
5718—Eastchester Development Co. vs. Weber.
10081—Callaghan vs. Strauss.
10317—Rodling vs. Hodge
11798—Iris vs. Hamblin.
10910—Schussler vs. Kretz.
10937—Howell vs. Brauer
10973—Herzog vs. Samuels.
10988—Dermody vs. Halloway.
10025—Klein vs. Long.
4258—Saffer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7696—Giebel vs. Elwell.
3014—Same vs. same.
5139—Herbst vs. Overbeck.
8641—Quintard vs Gunnison.
8570—Aldricks vs. Held.
4081—Kinsman vs. Fisk.
8903—Sullivan vs. Ruddell.
7599—Roggenbrodt vs. Haight.
10119—Engel vs. Walter.
8957—Lavenski vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7734—Madden vs. same.
10283—Lowenthal vs. Martin.
10285—Gibbons vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
10294½—Allmanritter vs. Suburban Rapid Transit Co.
10313—Ah Loy vs. Chu Fung.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1306—Contested will of Mary Elizabeth Cleveland.
Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
William Bell.
At 10:30 A. M.
Mary Fenton,
Amelia Lampard,
Pauline Rau,
Albert F. Dearin,
Solomon J. Spiegelberg,
Mary Murphy,
Jeannette Kleiner.
At 2 P. M.
William D. Ryder,
John H. Berdon,
Charles G. Ericsson,
Benjamin F. Raynor.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
4510—Coe vs. Satler.
1789—McConnell vs. same
8678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
3716—Miller vs. Jordan.
2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2400½—Dillon vs. Mocutcheon.
3567—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.

The following cases will not be reached for trial to-day, but if answered "Ready" will be passed for the day:
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Fink.
509—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Co. vs. Carroll.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
3788—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.
3781—McCarthy vs. Renwick.
209—Saxton vs. White.
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
1122—Mendscheim vs. Meyers.
443—Goldsmith vs. George.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
564—Hitchcock & Curtis Knitting Co. vs. Ochs.
4801—Rosenberg vs. Ansbacher.
4802—Mayer vs. same.
457—Foise vs. Ullman.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
2065—Sadlier vs. Coogan.
2066—Same vs. Friend.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.
1—Leopold Klein, Abraham Nebenthal, indicted as John Nebenthal.
2—Louis Garfenkel.
3—George Farrell, John Smith.
4—Joseph Maneley, alias Henry Moore.
5—Frederick Neles, John Hutcheon.
6—John L. Waters.
7—Pinhas Akiba.
8—Samuel Doretzky.
9—Luigi Rugerio.
10—Moritz Goldstein.
11—George Greenberg.
12—Louis Kander.
13—James C. Kempton.
14—Henry Moore, alias Joseph Maneley.
15—Henry Smith.
16—Stephen Zacsek.
17—Henry Ranson.
18—Simon Scharlin, Simon H. Scharlin.
19—Selig Broky.
20—John Scuto.
Pleadings.
1—William Harty.
2—Frederick Raywood.
3—Michael Shinners.
4—John Thomas, John Callahan, Louis Martine.
5—Frederick Fister.
6—Louis William.
7—Frank Pinella, Adolph Decaro.
8—Hugh Hayden.
9—James Keith.
10—Mamie Mitchell.
11—Frederick Moore.
12—Joseph Corcoran, William Harris, Frank Brady.
13—Abraham Petrowsky.
14—William Dougherty.
15—Hugh Hayden, John Miller, Edward O'Rourke.
16—Samuel Smith.
17—William Kissel.
18—Herman Frenger.
19—John Fallon.
20—Joseph Stein.
21—William J. Delaney.
22—Andrew Turner.
23—Daniel Duggan.
24—Edward Garland.
25—Herman Pfennig.
26—Bartholomew C. O'Shea.
27—Matthew O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.
1—Max Bloch.
2—Charles Davis.
3—Patrick McDermott.
4—William Robinson, Christopher Kennedy
5—Abraham Frankenstein.
6—John Godsell.
7—Giuseppe La Barbey.
8—John Thompson.
9—Andrew Monroe, Jr.
10—William C. Kehm.
11—John Donnelly.
12—Meyer Bach.
13—Florence Marvel.
14—Frank Herman.
15—Herman Meyer.
16—Frank Spanka.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.
1—David Goldstein.
2—Meyer Solomon.
3—Frederick W. Brown, Henry Williams.
4—William P. Tompkins.
5—Gong Lung.
6—Meyer Bolarsgy.
7—Frank Heminway.
8—James D. Feeley.
9—William Warren.
10—Martin Holmes, Daniel Irving, Richard Harvey.
11—Sing Lee.
12—Henry J. Southall.
13—Gussie Smith.
14—Marion Sullivan.
15—Thomas H. Moffatt.
16—James Cashin.
17—Mamie Fisher.
18—Elizabeth Hartell.
19—Rosario Fertitto.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.
1—Isaac Marks.
2—Samuel Bernstein.
3—Thomas McKeen.
4—Charles S. Neilson.
5—William Sommers.
6—Frank Smith.
7—Pasquale Rizzo.
8—Paulo Santorasino.
9—Peter Brennan.
10—James Baker.
11—Frederick Resack.
12—Charles F. Adams.
13—George H. Brennan.
14—Thomas M. Barnard.
15—Daniel King.
16—Arthur E. Schumann.
17—Joe Ho.
18—Ki Sam.
19—Daniel Harrison.
20—James Henry.
21—Charles Johnson.
22—Edward Eagan.
23—Adolph Sand.
24—Burnton Stein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Lowe—Edward D. O'Brien.
SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Reynolds vs. Brown—James Kearney.
SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Morrison vs. Higgenbotham—E. A. Jones.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Frederick Brandt vs. Josephine F. Newlin, (three cases)—John J. Farrell. Edward Brenen vs. Herbert L. Stone—John J. Breen. Julius Robertson vs. James F. Diaken—Alexander Block.
SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Henry W. Palmer vs. Albert M. Palmer—Edward P. York.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department. Enumerated day calendar.
211—Jacobs vs. Northwestern Assurance Co.
216—Bezer vs. Hall Signal Co.
218—Morrissey vs. Westchester Railway.
220—Woods vs. Miller.
205¼—Badger vs. Sutton.
196—Bruen vs. Uhlman.
198—Lafarge vs. Brown.
200—Diel vs. Zeitner.
215—Bergold vs. Nassau R. R.
221—Vincent vs. Moriarty.
223—Caziarc vs. Abram French Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar.—Johnson, J.
299—Murphy vs. Strain.
418—Flynn vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
462—Smith vs. Smith.
443—Acker vs. Dosher Friedman Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.
4432—Rourke vs. Jackson's Arch'l Works.
4787—Ruddon vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
1717—McVeigh vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Johnson vs. Post.
2920—Roeder vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4838—Gerigle vs. Met. St. R. R.
4877—Braitsch vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4903½—Blonda vs. Zeltner Brewing Co.
4983—Fellows vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4996—Meyerose vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4999—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Duquenne.
5003—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Davis.
5004—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Gartner.
5040—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5043—Martin et al. vs. Langan.
5056—Regan vs. City of Brooklyn.
5075—Fowler vs. Nassau R. R.
5083—McKenna vs. Meslia.
4791—Yates vs. Smith.
5329—Elliott vs. Am. Transfer Co.
2627—Klages vs. Nassau R. R.
4203—Davenport vs. Nassau R. R.
4441—Wright vs. Grannis.
5101—Sheriff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5121—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5136—Sutton vs. Hoffman.
5150—Smith vs. Schultz Co.
5152—N. Y. & Ottawa R. R. vs. Franklin Trust Co.
5178—Budweiser Brewing Co. vs. Saladius.
5192—Coleman vs. Frost.
5193—Bell vs. Wendelkin.
5194—Bell vs. Cohen.
5222—Barnett vs. [illegible]
5229—Wagner vs. Chapman.
5241—Wadsworth vs. Furst.
5263—Swenson vs. McNeill.
3631—Sternberg vs. Bkln. Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3993—Earle vs. Matthews.
5296—Gray vs. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.
5298—Weil vs. [illegible]
5304—Gray vs. [illegible] Pub. Co.
5311—Smith vs. Outwater.
5314—Boyer vs. Sanford.
5327—Howe et al. vs. Corbin.
5341—Downey vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5360—Melzer Artistic Co. vs. Mahlstedt.
3017—King vs. Harrison et al.
2255—Kreidewels vs. Frese et al.
3490—Malzi vs. Met. St. R. R.
5249—People ex rel. Brymer vs. Gray.
3641—Ambrozzi vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
4876—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and New Jersey Bridge Co.
4511—Beardsley vs. Met. St. R. R.
2676—Punch vs. Nassau R. R.
1650—Gurfein vs. Nassau R. R.
4094—Non Electric Co. vs. Peabody.
5255—Ferroni vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
5279—Bouen vs. Nassau R. R.
5276—Bump vs. N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.
1748—Tynan vs. Keck et al.
2365—Fischer vs. Nassau R. R.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7, County Court House.
560—Fraser vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
561—Fraser vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
575—Harvey vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
602—Lipsius Brewing Co. vs. Becker and another.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.
Thomas Cash, manslaughter, John O'Neil, receiving. John Kelly, Eugene Kennedy, Toney Gregor, and Charles Weinhaup, burglary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The will of William Kamman. The accounting in the estates of Robert Vosburgh, Isabella Farrell, Mary L. Fales, John B. Reeilly, Nancy E. Palmer, David F. Beck, Henry J. Sharman, Christopher R. St. George, (motion,) Joseph Boylan, Christina Weber, Michael McCusker, and Elizabeth Chapman. The estates of Elizabeth Fox, Michael McCusker, and Edward Faulkner, and Smith Powell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, Queens County—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.
122—Hickle vs. Hartigan.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.
184—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
185—Chambers vs. Gillen.
191—Schmidt vs. Gillen.
216—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.

TROTTING IN NEW JERSEY.

Central Trotting Association Admits Entries from All Parts of the State.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 26.—The Central New Jersey Trotting Association, composed of horsemen from Union, Somerset, Middlesex, and Hunterdon Counties, met in Bound Brook last night to arrange for the series of race meets which are to be held in the four counties during June and September. After a lively fight on the part of the Union County representatives in opposition it was voted to allow entries to be made from the State at large instead of being confined to the four counties in which the association is to hold the meets. This result was accomplished by the large delegation of horsemen who came from Somerville and favored the plan.

Over $4,000 has been assured as premiums for the various classes which will be arranged. Next Monday evening another meeting will be held in Flemington to complete the details of the meets. A special train on the Central Railroad will run from Flemington to Plainfield after the meeting.

Atlanta Boat Club Meeting.

The organization of the senior eight of the Atlanta Boat Club was announced as follows at a meeting of the Board of Governors last night, held at the Marlborough Hotel: J. Hoffman, William Tucker, L. Wishart, William Ohl, J. Rooney, J. O'Connell, R. Sharp, and O. Hughes. E. C. Villaverde is to be coxswain and H. K. Vought intermediate single. The crew will row in the Harlem Regatta on Decoration Day. The semi-centennial dinner of the boat club is to be held at the Marlborough on May 12.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ELBERON, N. J.
The FINEST and most BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE for sale.
For particulars apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Telephone 1297 Cortlandt. 69 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A factory building, with two stories and a total floor space of about 10,000 square feet. R. R. switch to premises within teaming distance of New York, or with wharfage facilities. Jersey City preferred. Address C. E., 20 West 48th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— THE MAJESTIC.
ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 145TH ST.
Finest up-town apartments; all fire-proof; elevators, electric lights; refrigeration; no ice needed; restaurant on premises; $60 to $75 per month.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

103D ST., 6 WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—One apartment, in first-class order; steam heat, hot water; seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rent moderate.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—House, 9 rooms; stable; 12 acres; plenty fruit; very near station; White Plains; $600 a year. Box 322 White Plains, N. Y.

[illegible] AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:[illegible]	Sun sets	6:38	Moon sets	12:1[illegible]

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:[illegible]	Gov. Isl'd	12:13	H. Gate	[illegible]
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:[illegible]	Gov. Isl'd	......	H. Gate	1:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
[illegible], New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
[illegible], Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
[illegible], Jamaica	8:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
[illegible], Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
[illegible]land, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Fürst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Leeward and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April §15 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 27.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 24.
Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Havel, Southampton, April 20.
Hesperia, Galveston, April 11.
Horatio, Para, April 15.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
Mobile, London, April 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 20.
Tokio, Hull, April 10.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Albano, Havre, April 14.
Bremen, Bremen, April 16.
Caracas, Curacao, April 21.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 16.
Georgian, London, April 14.
Tallahassee, Savannah, April 25.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Lucania, Liverpool, April 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 25.
Paris, Southampton, April 22.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 17.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Michigan, London, April 18.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 23.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 27.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

Hevelius, St. Lucia, April 23.
H[illegible]ron, Shields, April 17.
La Bourgogne, Havre, April 23.
Manhansett, Dundee, April 17.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, April 20.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

Massachusetts, London, April 21.
[illegible]

Arrived—Tuesday, April 26.

[illegible] Kars, Sanchez, San Domingo, [illegible] with fruit to Edgar C. Gadney. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Dexter, Areca, &c., Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Schreyder, Shields April 5, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp April 16, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:42 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool April 15, with mdse. and one passenger to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Puerto Cortes April 11 and Port Maria 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 25th.

SS Madura, (Br.,) Fair, Shields April 5, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 25th.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Havana April 22, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:43 A. M.

SS Dora Forster, (Br.,) Woolley, Las Palmas April 11, in ballast to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 25th.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Luke, Caibarien April 20, with sugar and one passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah April 18, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans April 21, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville April 23, and Charleston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., April [illegible] and Wilmington, N. C., 22d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Vandersee, Rotterdam April 14 and Boulogne 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 P. M.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Antwerp April 8, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Stettin, &c., March 31, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored near Sandy Lightship at [illegible] P. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow April 14 and Moville 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 7:06 P. M.

[illegible] Norwood, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Roy, Manila [illegible] with hemp to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

[illegible] Nicanor, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Wilfe, [illegible] 44 ds., with mdse. to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 26, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Georgetown, Dem.
SS Powhatan, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
[illegible] for Norfolk, &c.
[illegible] for Charleston and Jacksonville.
[illegible]

[illegible] Spoken.

[illegible] (Br.,) Evans, from New York for [illegible] was spoken March 19 in lat. 11 north, [illegible] west.

[illegible] Sea Witch, Shaube, from Cochin and [illegible] for New York, was spoken April 8 in lat. [illegible] lon. 20 west.

[illegible] Kensington, (Br.,) Borland, from Dunkirk [illegible] New York, was spoken April 21 in lat. 42, [illegible]

[illegible] Birnam Wood, (Br.,) Smith, from Pensacola [illegible] March for Rio Janeiro, was spoken April 16 [illegible] lat. 23.39 north, lon. 63.52 west.

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible] BEACH LIGHT STATION—RHODE ISLAND.

[illegible] is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board [illegible] on or about April 30, 1898, the sounding of [illegible] fog bell at this station, on the northerly edge [illegible] Beach Shoal, westerly side of the channel through the Western Passage of Narragansett [illegible] will be resumed, during thick or foggy [illegible] without change in characteristics.

[illegible] H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 28 of 1898, Bulletin No. 23, Par. 7.)

[illegible] notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog [illegible] Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 192, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, [illegible] Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 21.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 26.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:10 P. M. to-day.

[illegible] Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and [illegible]

[illegible] Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Bruns, from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 2 P. M. to-day.

[illegible] Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 10 P. M. yesterday.

[illegible] (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New York at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

[illegible] Arabia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. from [illegible] for New York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

[illegible] Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 7 [illegible]

[illegible] (Br.,) Capt. Gorde, sld. from [illegible] Sandy Hook April 19.

[illegible] (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, sld. from [illegible] for New York April 21.

[illegible] (Dan.,) Capt. Nielsen, sld. from [illegible] New York April 21.

[illegible] (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from [illegible] New York April 23.

[illegible] (Br.,) Capt. Stich, sld. from [illegible] April 24.

[illegible] (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New [illegible] passed the Lizard to-day.

[illegible] (Br.,) Capt. Prentice, from New [illegible] passed the Lizard to-day.

[illegible] Capt. Pohle, from New York [illegible] passed the Lizard at 5:20 P. M. to-[illegible]

[illegible] Paterson, (Ger.,) Capt. [illegible] arr. at Stettin April [illegible]

[illegible] Capt. Larsen, from New [illegible] arr. at Korsoer April [illegible]

[illegible] (Br.,) Capt. [illegible] to-day.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Capt. Gibb, from [illegible] [illegible] Algiers for New York April [illegible]

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Matanzas, (Br.,) Capt. [illegible], from Palermo for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Strathallan, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Bult, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachy to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Fiume for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Capt. Main, from New York for Liverpool, passed Tory Island to-day.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 26.—SS Warrimoo arr. here April 23.

Double Execution in Somerset, Penn.

SOMERSET, Penn., April 26.—Two brothers, John and James Reddy, were hanged here to-day for the murder of Farmer David Berky. Both men protested their innocence on the scaffold.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF three commodious rooms on parlor floor of No. 72 Madison Av. will be rented for Summer season, beginning May 1, or for a year, on moderate terms. Breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 181 Times.

BOARD WANTED.

IN NORTHERN PART OF CITY; MAN AND wife; state full particulars. A. B. GILBERT, 220 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$10, $50, $100 CAN BE INVESTED WHERE IT will yield as large a profit as is consistent with safety. Send for our free booklet, "How Money Grows." RIGGS & CO., Bourse, Phila., Pa.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT STABLE
104 and 106 West 39th St.,
(recently occupied by Markert,) practically new; ready for immediate occupation. Rent moderate. Keys with J. ARTHUR FISCHER, 667 6th Av., (near 39th St.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Care of house for Summer by a trustworthy Englishwoman; husband engaged during day; thoroughly understands care large house; also good cook. L., 327 West 43d St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as parlormaid, in a private family. Call, at present employer's, from 11 till 1 o'clock, Wednesday, at 117 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in waiting; willing and obliging; best city references. 576 Lexington Av., corner 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent, willing young girl as chambermaid; assist waitress or laundress; private family; city or country; good references. 331 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist waiting or laundry work; good reference. 203 West 20th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family. Present employer's, 202 Boulevard, corner of 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. 301 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid; will do fine washing; best city reference from last place; fully competent. E. C., 554 3d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION or NURSE.—By a refined young lady, with good education; trained nurse and graduate masseuse; either as companion or nurse. Nurse, Box 150 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; best reference. 217 West 66th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class young woman as cook; good baker; soups, desserts, and entrees. 312 West 49th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private English family; best references; wages $18. Gald, 711 East 5th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 149 East 50th St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day; laundress, cook, or housecleaning; sleep home; references from best private families. 512 West 57th St.

Dressmakers.

$4 to $6 FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTTING, basting, 50 cents. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By young English lady as nursery governess or mother's help; good sewer; speaks Italian. Apply, 11 to 2, at 40 East 36th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman, (25,) as experienced housekeeper. Townsend, 137 West 49th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl not long in this country to do housework in small private family. 223 East 46th St.; ring twice.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser; experienced seamstress; highly recommended. Address Maid, French dyeing store, Colvill, 1,018 6th Av.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her Swiss maid for a young lady from twelve to fourteen years of age; seven years' personal reference from last employer. Maid, Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant; first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; private family; good city reference. R., Box 328, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business. Call at present employer's, 36 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; two years' reference from last employer. Mrs. Carroll, 430 West 58th St.; no cards.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced Frenchwoman; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth, or small children; devoted in her duties; best personal references. Louise, Box 261, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As nurse to infant by competent, reliable English Protestant; take full charge from birth; all bottle foods; fine sewing; personal city references; city or country. Call Wednesday at 125 East 50th St.; F. Whitford's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a position for a competent, trustworthy, middle-aged woman as nurse; can take baby from its birth, or older children; she is a good seamstress. Call, between 10 and 12, 54 West 57th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to procure situation for an elderly French nurse; highest reference. Inquire Monday at 11 East 61st St., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman as nurse to infant or grown children; good city references. T. Mahoney, 2,212 8th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid where butler and footman are kept; best of New York and Newport references; present employer can be seen. Address, by letter only, M. J. C., 19 West 32d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By North German Protestant as seamstress and do light chamberwork or assist with young ladies; willing and obliging; [illegible] references. K. S., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By Catholic American girl as either competent waitress or chambermaid; city references. H. G., 17 Stammel St.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress; good butler; country preferred; lady seen; willing and obliging; trustworthy; fond of children; no cards; wages $20. 221 East 56th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; 11 years' references. 443 West 17th St. No cards.

Miscellaneous.

LADY FAMILIAR WITH EDITORIAL AND routine work in publishing office desires position; good salary expected for efficient work. A., Box 316, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TEACHER, &c.—A refined American lady, possessing satisfactory testimonials, desires to find a home for a brief season in family or institution for which her services as teacher or in any other useful capacity would be given as compensation; her acquirements are English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) and Latin; locality unimportant; references exchanged. Spes, Box 188 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and COOK.—Lady desires to secure first-class position for young Englishman and wife; both thoroughly competent. M., Box 2, 1,272 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; 15 years' permanent references. C. L., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; four years' first-class personal references; good careful driver; has long experience in breaking young horses either to ride or drive; country preferred. Care of Mrs. Alexander, 961 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By an American; age, 45; height 5 feet 9 inches; married; good smart appearance; will go anywhere; thoroughly experienced in all driving and in proper care of horses and carriages; written and personal references. Smith, janitor, 351 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single German, 29; understands how to attend to fine horses, carriages, harnesses; also carpentering, painting, general repairing, house and garden work. L., 175 East Houston St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, (Protestant,) as coachman for country; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent references. Care of Day, 112 East 32d St.

COACHMON.—Disengaed on account family going abroad, as first-class coachman; city or country; good city reference. J., 442 West 54th St., care of Mrs. Smyth.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands every branch of his business; first-class city or country driver; five years' first-class reference. Coachman, 911 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Useful if required; careful driver; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Coachman, 172 West 72d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and useful man; Swede; careful driver; best reference. Carlson, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN—Experienced and reliable; single; city or country. French, 112 West 21st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136, New Brunswick, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Experienced in his duties; willing and obliging; best city references. R. F., 89 7th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young Swiss or German as second man; one who can assist with waiting and other work; city reference required. Apply, 9 to 12, 836 5th Av.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

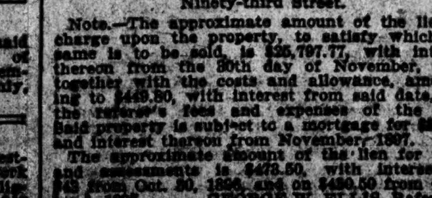
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—LOUIS DANNHAUSER vs. ISAAC HAMBURGER and Fanny Hamburger, his wife, and others. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street one hundred and forty-six (146) feet eight and two-thirds (8⅔) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 18, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 5 East 93d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $25,797.77, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1896, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $449.80, with interest from said date, and the referee's fees and expenses of the sale. Said property is subject to a mortgage for $25,000 and interest thereon from November, 1897.

The approximate amount of the lien for taxes and assessments is $473.50, with interest on $43 from Oct. 30, 1896, and on $430.50 from October 1, 1897. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

[illegible]

71 WEST 102ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—LEOPOLD GUSTHAL and Frederic J. Middlebrook, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of CARRIE RIDLEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRIEDA HART, et al., defendants.

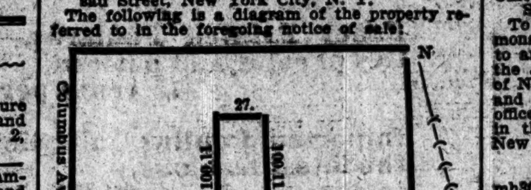
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, place, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street; thence running northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to center line of block; thence easterly along said center line, twenty-seven feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1898.

JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.

B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



71 West 102nd Street.

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage on the premises, with interest, is $25,958.33.

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $8,256.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $496.66.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return. JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&jel

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR L. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

SOLVYNS, HARRIETTE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles O. Livingston, Cornelia L. Nokes, in will named as Cornelia Noakes, and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harriette L. Solvyns, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis T. Garrettson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Post Office Address, Number 34 Pine Street, New York City, New York. ap27-1aw7wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City. mh23-1aw6wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Magennis & Blackwell, No. 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGENNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh28-1aw6wW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—MICHAEL C. ALLEN and JOHN E. SAVACOOL, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL H. VANDERBEEK, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

LEWIS H. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Samuel H. Vanderbeek: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York. LEWIS H. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh30-1aw6wW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, as receiver of the Gildemeester & Kroeger, a domestic corporation, for leave to account and be discharged, and to pay a final dividend.

Please take notice that a full and accurate account of all of the proceedings of HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, as receiver of the above-named corporation, under oath, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the same be allowed and be decreed to be final and conclusive upon all the creditors of said corporation, or that a referee be appointed to take and state said account, and that the receiver be authorized to pay a final dividend, and upon proof of the payment thereof that he be discharged and his bond vacated, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem proper.—Dated New York, April 20, 1898.

FREDERICK C. TRAIN, Attorney for the Receiver, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. ap20-1aw4wW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SPRING and SUMMER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. ......Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
do (J. H. Borton).-Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md. ......The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y. .Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl.Rider, a.p.$2.50 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 20
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O. .Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
London, Eng. ......Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1.[illegible]
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn. .Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ......Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (5 Av.& 8 St.) Brevoort House, ep, $1up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York. (N.B.Barry,) St.Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep.1.50; ap.3.50up
Richmond, Va. The Jefferson, ep, $1.50 up; ap, $5up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
St. George, Staten Isl. .The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y. ......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl.ap, $4up
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ......Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5
do ......Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ......The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM	Kai.W. d. G., Tu., June 7
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..Tues., May 10, 10 AM	

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., April 28, Noon
Bremen..........Thursday, May 5, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai.W.II..Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller....May 21, 10 AM
Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM	Werra....May 28, 10 AM
Ems......May 14, 10 AM	Kai.W.II.June 4, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F.Bismarck, Ap.28, 9 AM	A.Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A.Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F.Bismarck, June 30, 9AM
F.Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F.Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M	Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon	Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Palatia, May 21, 4 P M	Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM

Also, S. S. Russia, April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

RED STAR LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing under the British or Belgian Flag Every Wednesday at Noon.

WEST'NLAND. April 27	NOORDLAND...May 11
BERLIN.........May 4	FRIESLAND....May 18

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda.........April 28	Boadicea.........May 14
Victoria.........May 7	Alexandra.........May 21

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu.........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.........June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.........June 18, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Algonquin, Fri., Apr. 29	Pawnee, Friday, May 6
Seminole, Tues., May 3	Algonquin, Tues., May 10

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon	Majestic, June 15, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer CYMRIC, 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation, for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesdays, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 48 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM	Campania, May 21, 3 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM	Aurania, May 24, 2 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Spaarndam....Saturday, April 30, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE.........April 30
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:33, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., *8:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *[illegible] P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:20, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:50 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:50 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Streets, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:20 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:53 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11.50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland, 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ARRIVAL OF THE SARATOGA

Ward Liner's Officers Believe She Left Havana Just in Time to Avoid Capture.

THE LAST AMERICAN SHIP OUT

She Carried a Cargo for the Spanish Army and Was Apparently Regarded with Favor Until the American Fleet Appeared.

The Ward Line steamship Saratoga, the last of the company's fleet to go to Havana and the last American vessel to get away from there, arrived here yesterday. She, in fact, passed out of the harbor of Havana just as the American blockading fleet put in an appearance, and her departure was attended by a demonstration in marked contrast to that which had greeted her four days earlier.

The Saratoga took from New York to Havana a very large cargo of provisions, generally understood to be for the Spanish Army, and causing much criticism. The Spaniards of Havana appear to have regarded the arrival there of the Saratoga with especial favor. The people cheered, the American jack was hoisted over Morro, and great rejoicing prevailed. In the city, the officers of the vessel found troops marching and countermarching, and the people running wild.

When the steamer had discharged her cargo the agents were overwhelmed with applications for passage, and the ship's steward was obliged to go ashore to purchase supplies for the 211 passengers who embarked. There was taken on a large cargo of hides, tobacco, cigars, sugar, &c., and $1,000,000 in specie, contained in five cases.

The vessel was ready to sail on the afternoon of the 22d, and the passengers went aboard from small boats. Suddenly a change came over the demeanor of the populace. The crowds along the banks indulged in jeers and hooting, hurling obscene epithets at the steamer. While passing down the channel three guns were fired from the shore batteries near the entrance to the harbor and a red flag was hoisted on Morro Castle. Capt. Johnson and the crew and passengers were in dread of the forts and feared detention, but, keeping close to a German steamer, also bound out, he passed out safely, and found that the alarm was occasioned by the appearance off the harbor of the United States fleet. That was at about 5:30 P. M.

Soto Navarro, a passenger on the Saratoga, who is reputed to be a wealthy Cuban merchant, and who said he was going to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, gave the following account of the incident:

"Just as the Saratoga weighed anchor the red flag of war was run up on the staff of Morro Castle, and three shots were fired. We all thought the shots were for us, and the greatest excitement ensued. The women and children screamed and every man's face blanched. Even the officers and crew of the ship looked frightened. From Casa Blanco, on the Havana side, came derisive yells and insults, some of the officers shaking their fists at the passengers and making insulting gestures at us. I was glad that my family was not with me. I sent my wife and children to Tampa for safety a month ago.

"Almost at the same moment we saw the red flag go up we saw approaching the United States men-of-war. The three shots fired were not at us or anything in particular, as we afterward learned. The shots and flag meant a state of siege, which was thus announced."

A United States vessel ran along near the Saratoga to make sure that she was all right, and then permitted her to proceed. Later the torpedo boats Ericsson and Cushing arrived. It was then dark. On learning the Saratoga's identity, the naval officers made inquiry as to the condition of affairs in Havana, and then the little fliers sped away in the darkness.

The purser of the Saratoga said that the ship's company was tremendously relieved when they saw the United States naval vessels coming up.

"It was the grandest sight I ever saw," said he.

The two torpedo boats, he said, were acting as scouts attached to the Helena.

The passengers on the Saratoga were nearly all Cubans, mostly naturalized citizens of the United States. The Spaniards are well satisfied to have them leave, it was said, knowing that at the first opportunity they would take up arms against Spain.

Among other passengers were Louis Frank of 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, Julian Gova, who is staying at Sweet's Hotel; Michael Carey, and Diaz Martinez.

SUICIDE OF A TWO DAYS' BRIDE.

A Circus Clown's Sixteen-Year-Old Wife Takes Poison.

Mrs. Mary Leon, sixteen years old, wife of Gerald Leon, a circus clown, committed suicide by swallowing acid last evening at the apartments of her aunt, 820 Broadway. Chagrin because her husband would not allow her to accompany him on a Western trip is given as the cause of her act.

The couple were married Sunday and went to live at 987 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. The husband secured an engagement with Wallace's Circus, and was to appear at the first performance the latter part of the week, at Peru, Ind. He disliked to subject his young wife to the rough life of a circus, and insisted that she remain in New York. She threatened to kill herself if he left her. They met at 820 Broadway yesterday afternoon, and in the presence of her grandmother Mrs. Leon renewed her request to be taken along with her husband. He refused, but said he would get a release from his contract and return to her. At this she left the room, and, returning a few minutes later with the poison, drank it before her husband or her grandmother could interfere. She died in her husband's arms.

HER STAR WITNESS ARRESTED.

Verdict for Mrs. Schwartz, but Third Avenue Road Gets It Set Aside.

Abraham Stullof, a witness in the case of Fannie Schwartz against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, heard in Long Island City before Judge Maddox yesterday, was arrested in court, after the jury had rendered its verdict, on a warrant issued by the Judge charging him with perjury.

Mrs. Schwartz sued the company for injuries she received while alighting from a car of the defendant company on Sept. 12, 1897. Her star witness was Stullof, who swore he saw the accident, which was due to the conductor's carelessness, and that he sat in the car in a certain seat at the time.

For the company, Edgar Sanderson of 1,112 Park Avenue swore that he saw the accident and sat in the seat indicated by Stullof, who Sanderson swore was not in the car at all. Edgar Margolies also swore to the same state of facts and three other witnesses testified that Stullof was not on the car.

After this testimony Judge Maddox drew up a warrant charging the witness with perjury. The jury found a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff, which the court, on motion of Henry W. Mayer of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, at once set aside, and ordered a new trial. Stullof was held for trial under bail in the Sixth Street Police Court.

Maritime Association Election.

The annual election of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York was held yesterday resulting in the practically unanimous selection of the regular nominees as follows: President—Lester W. Beasley; Vice President—John V. Barnes; Treasurer—Louis T. Romaine; Directors—John A. Cormack, F. V. L. Jones, G. B. Lockhart, Wilfred V. Nichols, J. Raymond Smith, and Albert Spencer; Auditing Committee—Albert B. Brown, Abiel Abbot, and Charles S. Langdon; Inspectors of Election—Edward T. Dalzell, D. B. Dearborn, Jr., Charles Ledlard, and Charles H. Potter.

Injured by Exploding Powder.

Julius Chien, the manufacturer of the pyrotechnic toy, "How the Maine was Blown Up," was seriously injured yesterday in his laboratory, 25 Elm Street, while experimenting, by the explosion of several pounds of giant powder. The explosion completely wrecked the laboratory, and Chien was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition. His right hand was badly lacerated and charred, and his body and lower limbs torn and burned.

In Spring young men's thoughts turn toward fancy waistcoats; and here's the place that fancy can be indulged in.

Sporty ones and quiet ones; suits to go with them—just as sporty and just as quiet.

Shoes.

Wear is not necessarily the test of a good shoe.

A miner's shoe will wear better than our best patent leather at $5.

But the $7 kind sold elsewhere, won't wear or look any better than our $5 kind.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

IMPORTANT ELEVATED RAILROAD DECISION FINALLY AFFIRMED.—Among the recent important decisions of the Court of Appeals is that in Mead vs. the New York Elevated Railroad Company. The action, which was for injunctive relief and for damages to property at 138 and 144 Pearl Street, (Hanover Square,) was tried in the New York Superior Court, Joseph H. Choate representing the plaintiff and ex-Senator (now Judge) Thomas and Brainerd Tolles the defendant. The trial occupied nearly two weeks, the printed case containing over 500 pages. Upon the conclusion of the trial Justice McAdam made a decree awarding the relief prayed for unless the defendant paid as fee damages $50,000 for a release of the easements, and besides this he awarded as rental damages $35,750, making $85,750, to which was added an allowance of $2,000 in addition to costs. Much time on the trial was consumed in proving the depreciation of Pearl Street property by the operation of the elevated road; that cotton merchants who formerly did business in large numbers on that street had been forced away, and that as a result leases had in many instances been made to saloon keepers at lower rentals. It was urged by the defendant that the damages were excessive and that errors were committed in the admission and exclusion of evidence. The amount of the recovery attracted considerable attention at the time. The judgment was sustained by the General Term of the Superior Court and has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

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EFFORT TO RECOVER MOTHER JEROME'S PROPERTY FROM ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL INEFFECTUAL.—Laura V. Dunlap, a grandniece and heir-at-law of Mary Ann Ely, known in religion as Mother Jerome of the Order of Sisters of Charity, brought an action against Samuel H. Gill and others for the partition of certain lots in Fordham, Westchester County, of which she claimed Mother Jerome was owner at the time of her death. The Sisters of Charity, of which Mother Jerome was Superior when she died twelve years ago, resisted the claim. Mother Jerome had been a member of the order about fifty-eight years, and had been Trustee and President during the greater portion of the last fifty years of her life. The property came into possession of Mother Jerome by the will of Margaret Whitworth, about forty years ago. The purpose was stated to be that the property was to be devoted to the uses of a hospital of the Sisters of Charity, without, however, creating a trust; and that if Mother Ely should die before the devisee the devise was to be to the sister who might at the time be at the head of St. Vincent's Hospital, in New York City. Justice Daly, before whom the case was recently tried, has given judgment for the defendants. The Court holds that where real property is devised to the head of a religious order as an individual, but in terms which, though not sufficient to create a trust, yet show the desire of the testatrix that the property be devoted to the use of the order, and where the property, after the death of the testatrix, is spoken of and treated by the devisee and the order as belonging to the latter, and the latter pays the taxes for years, and finally secures exemption from taxation on the ground that the property belongs to it, the parties had put a practical construction upon the will as a devise to the institution, and the heirs of the head of the order were estopped by the acts of her through whom they claimed from asserting that the devise was to her and not to the order.

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WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS FROM SAVINGS BANKS.—In 1883 Mary B. Schmitt made a deposit of sums of money in the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New York amounting to a total of $870. Helen F. Hales, as administratrix of Mrs. Schmitt, demanded that amount in 1897, with interest, it being a total of $1,420. Meeting with refusal, she brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover that sum. It appeared in evidence on the trial that Mrs. Schmitt was the holder of bank book No. 220,823, in which was credited these sums. That book has utterly disappeared, and was not produced at the trial, nor its loss accounted for. At the time the book was issued, the usual information was furnished by Mrs. Schmitt to the bank as the basis of test questions to be asked of the persons presenting the book, upon applications for withdrawal of moneys credited upon it. The defense of the bank was, that in January, 1885, $890 was withdrawn by Mary B. Schmitt. All withdrawals were required to be made by the depositor, in this case, as usual, personally, on production of the book, or by his order in writing or his executors or administrators, in order that the payments should be valid and effectual. The issues of fact between the parties were as to the truth of the allegation on the part of the bank that it had paid the sum claimed, on the production of the book. A verdict directed in favor of the bank has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson. The only question on appeal was whether there was anything to go to the jury. Two witnesses on behalf of the bank testified that in January, 1885, $890 was paid out of the deposit standing in the name of Mary B. Schmitt to a person who produced the book and correctly answered the test questions; and it was shown that all the formalities required by the by-laws of the bank in paying out money were complied with. A witness for the plaintiff testified that he saw the bank book in 1890, and that he did not observe any entry in it of a withdrawal of any money credited to Mrs. Schmitt. He gave no account of the bank book, where it had been, in whose possession it was, nor whether its condition had been changed. The Court held that his testimony was altogether insufficient to make an issue contradicting the entries in the books of the bank, and the testimony of the two tellers.

Changes in the Sanitary Squad.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Police Board at its last meeting, there has been a number of transfers made in the Sanitary Squad connected with the Health Board, to take effect this morning. Of the 47 patrolmen and 2 Roundsmen connected with the squad, 38 patrolmen and 1 Roundsman have been detailed to precinct duty, and their places will be filled by other men. Roundsman Walsh, who has been connected with the squad for some time past, has been allowed to remain. Positions on the squad are much sought after, as the work is considered easy, and the report of the shake-up has caused considerable commotion among the force, as the positions of the men were regarded as impregnable.

Child Choked by a Capsule.

William Carter, two years old, son of Robert Carter, of High and West Streets, West Hoboken, was choked to death yesterday in a strange way. Mrs. Carter had been ill and the physician attending her had left a box containing a number of capsules. The boy got hold of the box and put one of the capsules in his mouth. It lodged in his throat, and before help could be summoned he was dead.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their

Exceptional Facilities for Storing

Furs and Fur-lined Garments, Fur Rugs, etc.

and Insuring the same against damage by Moths and Fire

At Moderate Charges

Remodelling and Repairing

done during the Spring and Summer

At Very Low Prices

West 23d St.

CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES MEET.

Exterior May Be of White Marble and the Edifice May Have a Spire 600 Feet High.

The Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the See House, in Lafayette Place. Bishop Potter presided, and there were present the Rev. Dr. Philander K. Kady, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, S. P. Nash, J. R. Roosevelt, W. C. Schermerhorn, and George Macculloch Miller.

It was decided to place the Tiffany Chapel, which was presented to the Cathedral, in a crypt in the Cathedral. It has been in charge of Tiffany & Co., and will be taken to the Leake & Watts House, on the Cathedral grounds, to be temporarily placed in the chapel there.

The Rev. Dr. Hoffman, on behalf of the Building Committee, presented a long report or the different kinds of stone in the country which may be used for the exterior of the Cathedral, and then followed a discussion as to whether granite or white marble should be used for the exterior. Some of the Trustees were in favor of white marble, and thought that the effect would be still further increased by the proximity of St. Luke's Hospital. The matter was referred back to the Building Committee to consider the cost and expediency of using either kind of stone.

There was a feeling among the Trustees in favor of having a spire nearly 600 feet in height, and they thought that it would produce a superb effect.

The Building Committee was authorized to proceed with the erection of the choir, and $100,000 was appropriated for the expenses of this work during the current year.

The Rev. Prescott Evarts of Wappinger's Falls, a son of ex-Senator Evarts, was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton.

HIS VEST AND $50 GONE.

A Burglar Robs United States Commissioner Rowe of Jersey City.

United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe of Jersey City, who resides at 25 Duncan Avenue, had an experience with a burglar yesterday that cost him $50. He was awakened about 2 o'clock A. M. and saw some one in the room. The visitor wore a cloak and seemed to be a woman.

"Who is there?" asked Mr. Rowe.

The intruder made no answer, but dropped the cloak, seized a vest and trousers that hung over the back of a chair and fled. Mr. Rowe had a revolver under his pillow, but before he recognized the fact that the house had been entered by burglars it was too late to use the weapon. He fired three shots from a window, however, to alarm the police. They did not find the burglars, but they did find Mr. Rowe's garments in a vacant lot near by. There had been $50 in a pocket of the vest, but it was gone. The house of Nicholas B. Lyons, two doors from Mr. Rowe's, was also entered, but nothing was stolen.

The cloak worn by the burglar, and which he dropped in his flight, proved to be Mrs. Rowe's sealskin sacque, which he had taken from a closet.

DIED AFTER RECEIVING BLOW.

Saloon Fight Leads to Lewis Dayton's Arrest for Manslaughter.

Lawrence McGuire died suddenly yesterday at his home, 115 Erie Street, Jersey City, and Lewis Dayton of 231 Fourth Street was placed under arrest on charge of having been concerned in his death. The two men quarreled in Michael McMahon's saloon, at Grove and Seventh Streets, on Saturday night. Dayton knocked McGuire down. He was arrested, and both men were taken to the Seventh Street Police Station. Dr. Hoffman said McGuire was not badly hurt, but advised him to go to the City Hospital. This he refused to do. It was shown that he provoked the fight, and as he had no desire to prosecute Dayton, the latter was paroled. He is now held on a charge of manslaughter, and County Physician Converse will make an autopsy.

WATER CONTRACTS IN QUEENS.

Justice Hatch Reverses a Decision in Favor of the Commissioner.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second District, yesterday reversed Justice Gaynor's decision granting a temporary injunction against the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown. The injunction restrained Water Commissioner Dalton from contracting with the company for the supply of water to the Borough of Queens unless proposals were advertised. Patrick J. Gleason made the application.

Justice Hatch, writing the opinion, says that a contract for water supply is not such a supply as is generally understood in commercial language, and means something entirely different from a contract for the purchase and supply of nails or a similar commodity. It is the intent of the statute to confer upon the Commissioner power to superintend the supply of water, to supervise not alone the source of public supply, but the source of private supply. It is for him to determine whether the supply is pure and wholesome. Competition in no wise determines this question.

DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Clerkships in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond Filled.

These appointments were announced yesterday:

Finance Department: Brooklyn—John A. Hamilton, Deputy City Paymaster, $2,500 a year; William H. Leffingwell, Paymaster's Clerk, $1,200; Francis Nolan, Paymaster's Clerk, $1,050; Thomas J. Dunn, Paymaster's Clerk, $1,200; James F. Harris, Inspector, $1,200. Richmond—Forest G. Wright, Auditor's Assistant, $1,200; Henry A. Cunliffe, Examiner, $840.

Health Department: Walter Murray and Matthew Byrnes, Inspectors, for Manhattan, $1,700 each.

Park Department: John H. Murphy, Chief Clerk, Manhattan and Richmond, at $2,000 per annum. The salary of John Hutchinson, Purchasing Agent under the last administration, has been reduced from $2,000 to $1,000 per annum.

Law Department: H. H. Childers, Assistant Counsel to the Building Department. Mr. Childers is a Texan. He came to New York five years ago. He stumped the State for Bryan and free silver in the last Presidential campaign, and made many speeches for Tammany during the Mayoralty fight last Fall.

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Silk.

This Sale will comprise the greater part of a very extensive stock with its numerous weaves, designs, textures and colors,—including the latest productions from the celebrated Silk Factories of Europe.

Novelty Brocaded, striped and plaid silk and a variety of Imported material,
50, 65, 85 and 95 cents per yard.

Plain or Changeable Taffetas,—19 and 20½ inches wide,
65 cents per yard.

French Taffetas,—black,—21 and 23 inches wide,
75 cents per yard.

Fancy Printed Foulards,—in numerous varieties of color and pattern,
75 cents per yard.

Imported Poplins,—all the shades required by the latest fashions,
$1.25 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WHEAT ADVANCES AGAIN

Other Grain and Provisions Share the Upward Tendency—The Produce Exchange Lively.

NO. 1 NORTHERN, $1.28 1-2

The Stock Market Remains Quiet—A Scarcity of Money Expected and Some Railroad Stocks Decline —Others Advance.

The stock market yesterday was dull, with an undercurrent of strength, but at times inactive, and many called it stupid. It was narrow, the sales being about 128,000 shares. The bond sales were a little over $1,000,000, with railroad bonds quiet and irregular. Governments were dull, the old 4s going off one-half of 1 per cent. Sterling exchange was away from the gold importing point. Call money was nominally 2½ per cent., with dealers nervous about the outcome of the week and expecting a "pinch" shortly on the shifting of the business of money transfers from the Sub-Treasury to the local banks and the coming war issue of bonds. The outside securities market reflected the features of the Stock Exchange dealings in steadiness and dullness. Standard Oil closed at 348½ asked, and the other items were strong but quiet. The tone of the market was derived from the London fortnightly settlement business, which resulted in purchases of about 10,000 shares here, and a hesitancy on the part of the shorts to attempt aggressive tactics.

Only sixty-two stocks were active. Eight closed with neither gain nor loss and twelve declined from an eighth to 3½ points—in the case of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, at 118. Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf declined 2½, to 15. The other recessions were not over 1 point. Of the forty-two items that advanced, Spirits headed the list, with 3½ points, to 27. The only advances besides this over 1½ points were Canadian Pacific, 1⅝, to 77⅞, and Detroit Gas, 2, to 49.

At the Produce Exchange the tumultuous, noisy, and excited dealings of Monday were repeated, and May wheat touched $1.25, even with Chicago, a gain of 8¼ cents over Monday's closing. This option closed at $1.21½, a net gain of 4¾ cents. July wheat closed at $1.00⅝, after touching $1.02½, a net gain of 1½ cents. May corn closed at 38⅛ cents, a net gain of one-half a cent, and July at 39¾ cents, a net gain of three-eighths of a cent. Oats were very strong, the May future closing at 32⅝ cents, Monday's closing price. The export business of the day was: Wheat, 250,000 bushels; corn, 1,500,000 bushels, and oats, 300,000 bushels. The rise in wheat put No. 1 Northern at $1.28½, a gain in a month of nearly 24 cents a bushel, and 41 cents a bushel higher than a year ago. At one time during the day July corn touched 40½ cents, half a cent higher than the bull predictions had put it. Flour, lard, and pork shared in the advance of wheat and coarse grains.

WHEAT AT $1.25 IN CHICAGO.

May Starts 5 1-4c. Higher and July Goes 3 1-2c. Higher, Both Options Closing at an Advance.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Excitement in foreign grain centres gave the markets on the Board of Trade a strong start to-day. But heavy realizing sales checked the advances, and ocean rates, which were again marked up, made export sales almost impossible. May wheat started 5¼ cents higher, making a new record at $1.25, but it settled back to $1.23 and closed easy. July was at one time 3½ cents higher than yesterday, closing at an advance of ⅞@1 cent. Corn and oats closed unchanged. Pork closed 7 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

With the Liverpool wheat market in a state of violent excitement and the price of the article for July delivery equal to 6 cents a bushel higher than it closed last night, it was naturally somewhat surprising when July opened in this market to-day at an advance of 2½@2¾ cents. The buying fever was not entirely chilled, however, and, after a moment's hesitation, another cent was added to the price. Leading bull operators unloaded millions of bushels on the tempting swell, and a two-cent break followed. The Northwestern markets likewise gave evidence of an oversupply, and toppled off 2@3 cents. Second Liverpool cables showed a good decline, but were offset by advances on the Continent, equal to 66½@67⅞d. at Antwerp.

Bradstreet's report gave the world's visible supply at a decrease of 4,896,000 bushels, and brought about a rally of 1 cent, but traders were overloaded and took every opportunity to lighten their loads.

During the opening excitement May wheat sold at $1.25, the highest price in several years. There was plenty for sale, and it eased off slowly to $1.22½, closing at $1.23, a net gain of 3¼ cents. July opened 2⅜@2½ cents higher, at 94⅞@95 cents, advanced to 96 cents, declined to 93⅝ cents, closing at 93⅜@93½ cents, a net gain of ⅞@1 cent. Leiter reported cash sales of 400,000 bushels.

Wheat Boom in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—There is a wheat boom here, in no way due to the war. Prices are advancing, owing to short crops. It is said there is not a bushel more than will be needed before the new crop arrives. Wheat closed: May, $1.89; December, $1.87 per cental.

Brodie Wants a Divorce.

Steve Brodie, the Brooklyn Bridge jumper, and of late an actor, filed yesterday, in the Supreme Court, notice of a suit for absolute divorce from his wife, Gertrude. Statutory grounds are alleged. Brodie was touring in a little town in Wisconsin, when, on April 1, he sent out a false notice of his death. While his friends were awaiting his body Brodie paid passenger fare to New York and secured the evidence on which he bases his suit. About three years ago Mrs. Brodie brought suit for divorce from her husband on the charge of cruelty, but friends brought about a reconciliation.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

District Attorney Marean Admits the Introduction of Some Illegal Grand Jury Testimony.

GEN. TRACY TAKES EXCEPTIONS

He Calls Mr. Marean's Argument that an Indictment Should Not Be Thrown Out Because of It an Untenable Proposition.

The argument before Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court on the motion to dismiss the indictments against Police Commissioner Philips and ex-City Works Commissioner Willis was finished yesterday. Col. Albert E. Lamb resumed his argument for the motion and took up the matter of the Kent Avenue improvement, which was the "second overt act" mentioned in the indictments.

Col. Lamb said there was not a particle of evidence to show conspiracy. Frazier & Co., the mask for Daniel Doody, bid lower for the contract than Monahan, but John E. Searles objected to their getting the contract. The contract was then awarded to Monahan, who had promised to give Philips $1,500 for the Republican campaign fund if he got the contract. As to the Fort Hamilton contract, Col. Lamb said the evidence given was clearly illegal. There was nothing in the testimony to show that Willis and Philips acted together. The same was the case with the New Utrecht contract.

District Attorney Marean, in replying to the arguments for the defense, took up first the argument that the indictment was found illegal because the act complained of took place more than two years before the finding of the indictment. The limitation, he said, affected only a case in which the offense was committed at a single stroke and ended there. The Grand Jury did not attempt to establish the actual time to a day when the crime was committed, for it began at a certain date and extended over a period.

The District Attorney then showed that Willis was not compelled to testify before the Grand Jury. He clamored for an investigation and said he wanted to tell all he knew. Willis was examined at his own particular request. He also said that the fact that the accused spoke of each other by numbers instead of by name showed that something was wrong. Willis was No. 1, Philips No. 2, Fielding No. 3, and Knapp No. 4. They called each other over the telephone and conversed about each other in that way.

Mr. Marean admitted that some illegal testimony was taken before the Grand Jury and said: "You cannot take testimony before a Grand Jury without getting some illegal testimony in. The jurymen are laymen, who will ask questions. Unless the whole system is to be done away with you must not dismiss an indictment because some illegal evidence appears. If you do, then there is not an indictment found that will not suffer the same fate."

Gen. Tracy made the final argument for the defense. He quoted Marean's admission that illegal testimony was taken, and said that the District Attorney's contention that the indictments must nevertheless stand was the boldest proposition he had ever heard announced in a legal argument. "No man," he said, "can read that illegal evidence without noticing the atmosphere of prejudice and distrust created. It warns us what to expect when this case comes to trial."

Mr. Marean replied briefly, contending that the Grand Jury had the right to say what evidence it should receive, unless it invaded Constitutional rights. If it did not invade such rights, the court had no right to review the jury's work.

The court gave counsel until Monday morning to prepare briefs.

INCENDIARY IN GREENPOINT.

The Lives of Six Families Imperiled in a Tenement House.

The lives of many people were imperiled yesterday by a deliberate attempt to burn down a four-story tenement house at No. 893 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. Bernard Kochan has a hat store on the ground floor, and on the floors above live six families. While Kochan was reading in the front part of his store just before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he discovered that his store was filling with smoke. He ran to a trap leading to his cellar, but the smoke didn't come from there. Then he went into the hall and opened the door leading to the tenants' cellar. The cellar stairs and all the woodwork around it was burning briskly. Kochan's cries alarmed the inmates of the house, and in their anxiety to get into the street many tumbled down the stairs. The Greenpoint Avenue Police Station is near by, and Detective Behlen, who noticed the excited tenants rush into the street, ran over. When he discovered the fire he called for pails of water, and sent after the firemen of Truck Company No. 6, half a block distant. With the assistance of the firemen the blaze was put out. Then an investigation was made, and it was found that kerosene oil had been saturated all over the stairs and woodwork in the cellar. In a corner of the cellar was found an empty two-gallon oil can, which seemingly nobody in the house had ever seen. As all the indications pointed to the existence of a fire fiend, the police notified the Fire Marshal.

Post Office Clerk Surrenders.

J. C. Le Strange, the former clerk in the Madison Square branch of the Post Office, who was caught in May last stealing letters from the mails, and made his escape, walked into Chief Inspector Ashe's office yesterday and surrendered himself. He said he had been wandering all over the country, and was tired of evading the law, and wanted to have his punishment over with as soon as possible. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and held for the Grand Jury.

J. J. White Held for Contempt.

Josiah J. White was yesterday fined $250 and held for contempt of court by Surrogate Abbott of Kings County. He is the eccentric Brooklynite whose tribulations in the Surrogate's office have figured largely in the newspapers for several years. His present predicament results from his failure to obey orders from the Surrogate that he turn over property belonging to the estate of his wife, Eliza T. White.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Things for the Home.

We're ready as never before with Furniture, Curtains, Rugs, Mattings, and at the prices quoted below for such goods, it oughtn't to take long to decide where you can make money go the farthest. However, it's the duty of the writer to post you as to the values of to-day, and in the face of what we've said if you go to weekly payment credit stores and pay their prices—blame only yourselves.

Dining Chairs of antique oak, high carved back, value $1.35; special 98c

Porch Rockers, polished maple, cane seat, high back, and arms; special $2.15

100 Gilt Reception Chairs, of tufted silk damask, seat and back, exclusive design, value $6; special. $3.98

Iron Bed, of white enamel, all sizes, brass rails and mounts, extended foot boards, value $5.50; special $4.48

Dining Table, seats 8 persons, of polished oak, value $10.00; special $7.48

Self-opening Box Couch, covered in Bagdad, lined with crape cloth, value $15.00; special $12.95

Sideboard of antique oak, polished, French plate mirror; value $24.50; special $19.50

3-piece Chamber Suite, of antique oak, large dresser 24x30, bevel plate glass, heavy carving and handles; value $25.00; special . . $19.75

3-piece Parlor Suite, mahogany, marqueterie panels, piano polished, high backs, handsome range of colors for coverings, value $26.00; special $16.98

Fibre and French Top Portieres, value $3.50; special $1.98

Derby and Armure Portieres, value $6 to $9 a pair; three lots, three prices . . . $5.98, $4.98 and $3.98

Kremlin Silk Derby Frou Frou Portieres, value one-third more; go at, per pair, $13.98, $10.43 and $9.50

384 pairs of fine Irish Point Lace Curtains at great bargains.

102 pairs, at, pair	$2.98
68 pairs, at, pair	3.98
71 pairs, at, pair	4.98
46 pairs, at, pair	5.98
97 pairs, at, pair	6.98

500 rolls Mattings—a saving of a third on every yard you buy now.

202 rolls, at, per roll	$4.48
141 rolls, at, per roll	6.75
67 rolls, at, per roll	7.48
22 rolls, at, per roll	9.75
68 rolls, at, per roll	10.48

1,175 pairs fine Nottingham Lace Curtains go like this:

384 Pairs, at, pair	.98c
169 pairs, at, pair	$1.48
284 pairs, at, pair	1.98
154 pairs, at, pair	2.98
102 pairs, at, pair	3.98
82 pairs, at, pair	4.98

We make no charge for delivering goods at any railroad station within a hundred miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

RAN OUT IN HIS NIGHTSHIRT.

Discovered His House on Fire and Did Not Stop to Dress.

Thomas Woods, an electrician, who lives with his wife and three grown-up children at 145 West Forty-fifth Street, was awakened at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by the smoke in the house, and, without waiting to dress, ran to the corner of Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue in his nightshirt to turn in an alarm. He was pursued by a policeman, who took him to be a crazy man, but after explanations were made the alarm was rung. Mrs. Woods became hysterical and had to be carried from the house, and in the excitement a dentist was summoned to attend her. He admitted he knew nothing about hysteria, and a regular physician was then called, under whose care Mrs. Woods soon revived. The fire started in the kitchen, and is believed to have been caused by mice chewing matches. The damage was estimated at $300.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE DISCIPLINE

Edward F. Eberstadt Suspended for What He Calls a Joke.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange draw the line at practical joking when it meddles with important and private business matters, and they have made an example of Edward F. Eberstadt, with A. D. Straus & Co., exporters, of 18 Broadway, by suspending him from floor privileges for one month. This discipline was at the instance of George W. Copland of P. H. Copland & Co. of 44 Water Street. Mr. Copland's accusation, which was not denied by Mr. Eberstadt, was, that April 4 the defendant, using a telephone and the name of a certain firm, tried to get the quotation for St. George flour, a special brand for the West Indies. Mr. Copland does not give the quotation for his firm's specialty, and when the request for it came he recognized Mr. Eberstadt's voice, and said: "You're Mr. Eberstadt, I will not," and hung up the receiver. Mr. Eberstadt's defense was that it was "around the first of April, and all a joke."

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Little Beyond Routine Business Transacted by the Council.

Little beyond routine matters was taken up by the Municipal Assembly yesterday. The Council considered and referred to the Law Committee an ordinance to make the owners or lessees of halls where wrestling matches are held pay $1,000 license fee, and referred to the Committee on Highways Councilman McGarry's resolution that the name of Union Street, in Brooklyn, be changed to Stranahan Avenue in honor of James S. T. Stranahan. Union Street extends from Hamilton Ferry to Prospect Park. Mr. Stranahan was largely instrumental in the establishment of Prospect Park, and owns considerable property on Union Street. He is ninety years old.

The Board of Aldermen adopted new rules for their own guidance, and vetoed a resolution to expend $1,800 in celebrating the entrance into commission of the new fire boat Robert A. Van Wyck. A resolution was adopted approving the aims of the National Volunteer Reserve, and requesting the Board of Education and other municipal officers having jurisdiction to allow the Reserve to use the school houses in the evenings as recruiting stations.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA. Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c. Last W'k of Primrose & West's Big Minstrel Jubilee. Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. BIGGER HIT THAN EVER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night and Thurs. Eve. and Sat. Mat., Sorma in "The Sunken Bell"; Fri. and Sat. Ev'gs, 1st time, "Koenigskinder," "Children of the King," with Agnes Sorma and Rudolf Christians.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée To-day & Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st. WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY AND SAT. AT 2:15

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in Rosedale. MAT. TO-DAY. PRICES ALWAYS 25c. & 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c. MATINEE SATURDAY. 4th week "Au Bain," introducing Adele Ritchie. And 10 New Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15 Last W'k of MONTE CARLO. Sat. next, 50th & farewell Perf. Souvenirs. May 2d—A new comic opera, "KOREANS."

CASINO. THE LADY SLAVEY! THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL. Its Greatest Star Cast of Favorites!

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Matinée To-day. WAY DOWN EAST

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Extra Mat. To-day. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. War Bulletins read from the stage.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Sunday Night, May 1st. Miscellaneous Concert; Native-born Singers, Carlotta Maconda, Geraldine Farrar, Theodore Van Yorx, Nahan Franko, and, First time, with orchestral accompaniment, The Successful Song Cycle, "In a Persian Garden." (Words by Omar Khayyam. Music by Liza Lehmann.) 50—American Symphony Orchestra—50 Conductor . . . . Victor Harris Popular Prices . . . . . . $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30, Concert given by Miss Marguerite Hall, assisted by Mr. David Bispham, Mrs. Seabury Ford, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon; Mr. Victor Harris, conductor, at which will be presented "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN." Res. Seats, $1.50; Adm., $1; at the Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's, Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., and Keiser & Becker's, 27 Union Sq., and hall.

Daly's Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées TO-DAY & Saturday, 2. LA POUPEE. (The Doll Girl.) A comic opera with impossible story by Maurice Ordonneau & Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales's Th., London. Reappearance of Virginia Earl as Allesia. Also James Powers, Jos. Herbert, Frank Celli, Frank Rushworth, & Herbert Gresham. Children Half Price to all Matinées. In Preparation: THE CIRCUS GIRL.

AMERICAN 8th Av. and 42d St. Tel. 3147-38. EVE. 8:15. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2. 100 ARTISTS IN CARMEN. 5TH GLORIOUS MONTH CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY. 150TH TIME MON., MAY 2D. SOUVENIRS. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES $3, $4, $6. WED. MATINEE 25c. May 2—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

HEALTH EXPOSITION Grand Central Palace ARMY FIELD HOSPITAL. Bacteriological Section. —The Microscope—Cooking Lectures Daily. Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50c.

GRAND CONCERT AND ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE N. Y. FREE KINDERGARTEN FOR COLORED CHILDREN, Chamber Music Hall, (Carnegie Hall,) 7th Av. and 57th St., this WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27TH, AT 8. General Admission, 50 [illegible]

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. The Biograph, with magnificent War Views, Johnstone Bennett, George W. Leslie, Four Cohans, Mark Murphy, Hayes and Lytton, Fred Valmore, Willett and Thorne. 30 others.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. Last Days PASSION PLAY. Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

LYCEUM Daniel Frohman . . . . Manager. Begins 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:15. "A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch. THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

14TH ST. THEATRE, n'r 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. "REMEMBER THE MAINE." THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play, THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN. War bulletins read from stage between acts.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE. BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans and New Features.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Presents a New Play, THE FIRST VIOLIN.

KNICKERBOCKER. BROADWAY & 38TH ST. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. THE BOSTONIANS. Last 5 Performances of Robin Hood. NEXT MONDAY, THE SERENADE.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. MRS. FISKE IN—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY." AND—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK THE WHITE HEATHER. Last Mats. To-day and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. & 8TH AV. MAT. TO-DAY. Sol Smith Russell. A Bachelor's Romance.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB. AQUEDUCT, L. I. Racing Every Week Day at [illegible]. Admission to grand stand and inclosure, [illegible]. Race trains leave E. 34th St. [illegible]